The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 244.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Memphis Exposition was opened yesterday.

—The funeral of the late Bishop McFarland took place in Hartford, Conn., yesterday.

—Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, and Lords Caithness and Borthwick, arrived on the steamer Bothnia in New York yesterday.

—The steamship Australian cleared from Galveston for Liverpool yesterday with 5,539 bales of cotton and thirty-two hogsheads of tallow, an aggregate weight of 2,900,000 pounds. The value is $37,000, the largest and most valuable cargo ever shipped from that port.

—Information from Fairbury, Jefferson county, Neb., states that on Sunday last the body of R. D. Whittaker was found on the Blue river, below the mouth of the Sandy. The Sheriff investigated the matter, and found the murderer in a person named Prewett, who has been arrested. The murder was committed for a watch and one hundred dollars in greenbacks.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 15, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30:41	52	90	E.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30:24	64	25	W.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30:27	46	76	N.	Fair.

Mean Barometer, 30:30.
Mean Thermometer 47.
Highest Thermometer, 64.
Lowest Thermometer, 30.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 52; Cincinnati, cloudy, thermometer 55; Davenport, Iowa, cloudy, thermometer 52; Fort Gibson, I. T., clear, thermometer 57; Fort Sully, D. T., clear, thermometer 57; Indianapolis, Ind., cloudy, thermometer 53; Keokuk, Iowa, cloudy, thermometer 52; LaCrosse, Wis., threatening, thermometer 54; Leavenworth, Kas., clear, thermometer 50; Louisville, Ky., cloudy, thermometer 51; Memphis, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 57; Nashville, cloudy, thermometer 60; Omaha, Neb., fair, thermometer 50; Pittsburgh, Pa., foggy, thermometer 46; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 65; St. Louis, Mo., light rain, thermometer 53; St. Paul, fair, thermometer 48; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 61; Yankton, fair, thermometer 40; North Platte, clear, thermometer 46.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Oct. 16, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle States and New England, diminishing pressure, southerly and southwesterly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with possibly rain in the evening in West Virginia.

STATE BREVITIES.

MR. RUSE, a centenarian, died at Garrard's Fort, Greene county, last week.

WAYNESBURG seems determined to have that railroad to open up Greene county. $6,000 additional has been subscribed.

REV. J. B. SOLOMON, President of Jefferson College, Greene county, will meet his friends at his silver wedding anniversary, 23th inst.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has issued warrants for the execution of William E. Udderzook, Daniel O'Mara, and Patrick Irvin, on November 12th.

BUSINESS in Philadelphia is reported as much better at the close of the present month than at the close of August. The most noticeable improvement is in the retail trade.

THE Titusville *Herald* makes a good showing of the Holly Water Works in that city. During the first year which has been an unusually hard one for all business, the income has nearly covered the expenditures.

ON last Monday, in Beaver Falls, an old lady by the name of Williams, was accidentally shot by the careless handling of a revolver, in the hands of an other person. The wound is not considered dangerous. She was shot through the shoulder.

A TITUSVILLE woman came to Oil City the other day and purchased a new bonnet. She put her purchase on the train and got off to speak to a friend, and the train went off without her. Her hair has turned completely gray through her deep affliction.—*Derrick.*

THERE is a little boy near Croton who surprised his parents on last Wednesday by bringing into the house six garter snakes, each about a foot in length, that he had killed near the house. Pretty good for a six year urchin.—*Lawrence Guardian.*

AT the Summit, Cambria county, there is a young lady just fifteen years of age, who measures around the chest fifty-five inches. Her weight is over three hundred pounds, and her height nearly five feet. What amount of corpulence she may develop when she arrives at the age of sweet eighteen remains to be seen.

TWO men, styling themselves E. Southerland, and A. C. J. Smith, and representing themselves as the agents of a Buffalo, New York, firm engaged in the manufacture of certain improvements in Fanning Mills and Seed Cleaners, hovered around Johnstown the other day, and after selling the patent right for Mifflin county, disappeared with the cash, but no mill came back in return.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

A Beautiful Autumn—The Political Situation—The Prospect in the Coming Election.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PERRY, KANSAS, October 12, 1874.

We are having one of the most beautiful autumns ever seen. Since the rains the face of nature has more the aspect of spring than fall. There are still some scattering blossoms on the fruit trees, and they are covered with new foliage, grown since the old was stripped off by the locusts. We have some fresh garden vegetables, such as radishes, lettuce, &c. We have had but very slight frosts, and the days are warm and the skies bright. The fields of wheat and rye, recently sown, are very luxuriant.

Kansas Politics.

Politics are lively. This State is divided into Republican and Reform—no Democratic organization. Perhaps half the Reformers are old Republicans, while some old Democrats will vote the Republican ticket. We are strangely mixed up. The trouble in this State was that the Republican party was for many years too overwhelmingly strong and became corrupt. Hence the reform movement. But the trouble is that many of the nominated "shysters" went into that, so that even it needs reforming. The people who wish to bring things right, are inclined to vote for good and honest men rather than party. In this way many Reformers will be elected, although those who adhere to the Republican organization are largely in the majority. Our delegation in Congress will be all Republicans, and the Republican Governor will be re-elected. Had the Reformers been a little wiser in their choice of a candidate, they might have carried the Governor. In this loose state of things, some reform will be worked out. J. C.

United States Patents

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending October 14th, and bearing that date—Reported Weekly for the "GAZETTE" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

155,375. Machines for forming leather covers for carriage tops. A. Hardisty, Allegheny, Pa. Filed February 14, 1874.

155,401. Casing heads for Oil wells. Robert R. Armor, Parker City, Pa. Filed Aug. 10, 1874.

155,403. Manufacture of glassware. Benj. Bakewell, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed July 18, 1874.

155,432. Ironing tables. Wm. O. Donnell, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed July 3, 1874.

155,436. Toy Catapults. Thos. Fitch Corry, Pa. Filed Dec. 16, 1874.

155,440. Cone sawing machines. J. Harris, Titusville, Pa. Filed June 20, 1874.

155,463. Methods for forming blanks for shovels. Julius C. Richardson, Philadelphia, assignor, to Park, Brother & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed April 25, 1874.

155,464. Double acting steam pumps. Jas. Chas. Rogers, Allegheny, assignor to Jas. A. Hutchinson, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed Aug. 18, 1874.

155,481. Shaft couplings. E. Weible, Tidioute, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to J. A. Weible, same place. Filed Aug. 22, 1874.

155,492. Rope clutches. Thos. J. Byrne, Erie, Pa. assignor of one-half his right to Geo. M. Snow, same place. Filed June 22, 1874.

155,513. Nut locks. Jas. U. Fisher and Hiram W. Fisher, Penn Station, Pa. Filed May 24, 1873.

155,547. Detonating railroad signals. J. D. Schooley and W. C. Schooley, Braddock's Fields, Pa. Filed July 22, 1874.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Fatal Collision in the British Channel.

Proposed Provincial Assembly in Alsace and Lorraine.

The New President of the Argentine Republic Installed.

The Situation Becoming Critical.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The New President of the Argentine Republic Installed.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Dispatches from Montevideo state that Avellaneda has been installed President of the Argentine Republic, and that the Government seizes all telegrams received at Buenos Ayres.

Manifesto by the New President.

RIO JANEIRO, October 15.—Advices from Buenos Ayres of the 15th inst. reached here to-day. The insurrectionists under Lopez Jordan are making progress in the province of Eentre Rios. Dr. Avellaneda has issued a manifesto, in which he claims the support of all law-abiding citizens in his efforts to crush the rebellion. Public opinion runs strongly against Avellaneda, and there is disaffection in the army, the troops in some places shouting "viva Mitre."

Insurgents Defeated in the North.

General Rocca telegraphs to the Government from the north that he has defeated the insurgents, but was unable to follow them because his men were not provided with horses.

A Rebel Gunboat.

The Government of the Argentine Confederation has sent a request to the Government of Brazil for the detention of the rebel gunboat Parana, now at Rio Grande.

A New Cabinet.

RIO JANEIRO, October 15.—Dispatches from Buenos Ayres, of yesterday's date, are received. A new Cabinet has been formed.

The Situation Becoming Critical.

Gen. Mitre is near Buenos Ayres with 10,000 men. Great anxiety prevails. A revolt of Government troops in favor of Mitre is apprehended.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Prince.

LONDON, October 15.—The Duchess of Edinburgh has been delivered of a son.

Diplomatic.

It is stated that the English Government will withdraw its diplomatic representative from Rome.

The Bank Rate.

The Bank of England has fixed the rate of discount at four per cent.

Collision in the British Channel.

LONDON, October 15.—The British ship Kingsbridge, from this port for Sydney, came in collision in the British channel with the ship Canadabar, and was sunk. Eleven of the crew of the Kingsbridge were drowned.

Spain's Note to France.

LONDON, October 16.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that he hears that Austria and Italy propose a conference of powers to consider the Spanish note to France in the same manner as the Luxenburg question was treated.

FRANCE.

A Military Consultation Called.

LONDON, October 15.—A Paris special states that Generals Chansey and Bourbaki have been summoned to consult with President MacMahon, it is supposed, to prepare for possible contingencies that may arise from the note of the Spanish Government relative to the conduct of France in favor of the Carlists.

Meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly.

PARIS, October 15.—A meeting of the Permanent Committeee of the Assembly was held to-day. M. De Mahy, Radical, demanded that the Prefect of Nice be dismissed from office because he favored a movement for the separation of Nice from France and its restoration to Italy.

The Deputies of the Right submitted an interpellation in regard to the withdrawal of the man-of-war Orenoque from the Italian coast.

GERMANY.

A Provincial Assembly.

BERLIN, October 15.—The Government is considering a proposition for the creation of a Provincial Assembly in Alsace and Lorraine.

Count von Arnim's Case.

LONDON, October 15.—A Berlin correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette* writes that it is generally believed that the higher court to which the case will be appealed will take a more favorable view of Von Arnim's offence than the lower court.

CANADA.

Fiends Frustrated.

QUEBEC, October 15.—An attempt was made yesterday to fire the Government emigrant shed in this place. A large lump of waste, saturated in coal oil, was discovered blazing on the floor in close proximity to the wooden wall of the ticket office, which had already caught fire. There were a number of emigrants sleeping directly above where the lighted waste was thrown.

"THE SILENT SENATOR."

Recollections of Clay, Webster and Calhoun.

The Palmy Days of the United States Senate—Interesting Reminiscences Regarding America's Great Men—Interview with Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, of Uniontown.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, Oct. 14, 1874.

Anything that relates to the palmy days of the Senate of the United States, the days of Webster, Clay, Choate, Wright, Calhoun, and many others of America's greatest, grandest men, now dead and gone, cannot but possess a deep and abiding interest for all who love their country, who are proud of her fame, and glory in her honor. Many years have passed since the Senate Chamber echoed to the eloquence of the men of '42. Webster and Clay are long since dead, and, one by one, their colleagues have followed them, until to-day, after the lapse of over thirty years, but few are left to answer to their names, save the roll of that Senate called again. Among those yet living is the Hon. Daniel Sturgeon. He retired from the United States Senate in 1851, after faithfully and efficiently representing the interests of this Commonwealth during two terms, and for over a score of years he has not actively participated in public affairs. Passing his old age quietly and unostentatiously in this quiet town, he is now comparatively unknown in the outer world, though the records of Congress attest how honestly and how well he performed his part, when, in his day and time, the interests of the Nation and the State demanded his attention and watchfulness. I had the honor of an interview with him the other day, and can assure you it was a rare pleasure to converse with one who was the compeer of the brightest men of the century, and who was not averse to indulging in reminiscences concerning them. His recollections of "Auld Lang Syne" cannot fail in interesting your readers, at least to a certain extent, so I have concluded to lay before you the result of our pleasant talk, although the Doctor did apparently think it would not make a particularly readable article, because he says his memory has failed him lately, and he has forgotten many things connected with his services in the Senate. Notwithstanding his extreme old age, he carries the weight of four score and six years well. His tall, stately form, of fine proportions, is as straight and unbending as the body of an oak tree. His hair is as white as the snow of mid-winter, his curls around his head in almost as great profusion as in youth. The eyes have measurably failed in strength, and the voice has lost much of its original power and vigor. The prominent nose and heavy chin indicate individuality and determination, while the cheeks, which are beginning to sink, show that the ravages of age are becoming perceptible. The Doctor on pleasant, sunshiny days takes frequent walks, and his fine presence never fails to attract attention and elicit comment. I found him seated in his arm chair by the fire side in his cheerful sitting room, and on making known the object of my mission, he kindly consented to give me all the information he could, supplementing his consent with the statement referred to above, that his memory is failing, and that perhaps he could not recollect many matters of importance.

"Well, Doctor, I would first like to have you tell me of Clay and Webster. You know that even in these days great interest attaches to anything relating to them."

"Yes," replied the old Senator, "and well it may, for the world has seen few men like them, and our country, since their death, has not produced their equals. Webster was a man of great austerity of manner. Dignified and reserved, he was difficult of approach (this word is not used in its later significance), and did not make friends as fast as many of his colleagues. To those, however, who knew him well, he was a man of lofty ideas, of warm and generous impulses, and loved his country with all the warmth and strength of his great soul. He was not an easy talker, as seems to be pretty generally supposed. In speaking it was quite evident that he labored hard; the words did not fall as gracefully and smoothly as from the lips of others, but in debate he was powerful, and few cared to meet his logic, for the keen sword of his intellect cut deep. Clay was not as logical a speaker as Webster, but he was a much finer one. His fluency was remarkable, and when he arose to speak he never failed to command the deepest attention. His personal magnetism won him many friends. One of the finest rhetoricians in the Senate was Macpherson Berrian, of Georgia. R. J. Walker also possessed a very fine mind, and you will doubtless remember him as being subsequently Secretary of the Treasury. One of the sturdiest of the Senators, though, was Silas Wright, of New York. As a logician he was fully the equal of Webster. The only chance for overcoming him in discussion was by attacking his principles. If his premises were granted, his argument must inevitably be accepted. During debates on important measures, I have often seen him rise in his place, and with a very small piece of paper containing his premises, in his hand, deliver an address bristling with sound and convincing logic. Another of our great men then was Thomas H. Benton. One of his most prominent traits was obstinacy. He was as obstinate as a mule. But come into the parlor. I have a picture there that will doubtless assist me somewhat in furnishing such information as you covet."

We went into an adjoining room, and stepped in front of an excellent steel engraving of the United States Senate in session.

"This picture," said the Doctor, "was taken in 1842, during a called session. With the exception of one or two, it is the most talented body of men that ever sat in the Senate chamber before or since that year. The session was called to consider Clay's Fiscal Agency bill, a measure devised for the purpose of resurrecting the old United States Bank. In brief it was nothing more than a new name for the United States Bank. To illustrate Benton's obstinacy, I will merely state that during a hot debate one night on the Fiscal Agency bill, which was rapidly reaching a vote, Benton was opposed to Clay. The latter desired to have a vote, and wishing to end the discussion, he called the previous question. Benton at once asserted that it was unconstitutional. He claimed that the previous question could not be called in the U. S. Senate, although it could be in the House of Representatives, and he sent to the library for the debates of the British House of Commons to prove his position. Clay was finally spoken to by Berrian, when he withdrew his motion and the bill went over until the next day. Benton would have fought him all night on that one point. On the succeeding day the bill passed, but it was vetoed by President Tyler."

"Do you think Tyler was an honest and good man?" queried your correspondent.

"Yes, I believe John Tyler was a thoroughly honest man, and I also believe that he was devoted to the interests of his country. But let's finish this picture," and turning to the engraving the Doctor pointed out a number of the most prominent Senators.

"The gentleman presiding is Wm. R. King, who was afterward a candidate for Vice President. The gentleman speaking on the left is Clay delivering his farewell address. Here is Rufus Choate; you remember the great eminence he reached as a lawyer. There is Calhoun, yonder is Benton, and Wright, Woodbury, Tappan, Reeves, Talmage, Crittenden and Buchanan. Crittenden was a very cutting talker. Shrewd and caustic, he sometimes pestered Buchanan wonderfully, but he had'nt half the mind. Buchanan has never been given credit for the talent which was undoubtedly his. The great defect in his character was want of force; he lacked wofully in moral courage."

"What is your estimate of Calhoun?"

"Well, I think John C. Calhoun died an honest man. He loved the South; there is no doubt of that. His aristocratic ideas and his affection for his sunny home could not have been better manifested than by the bill on representation which he introduced into Congress. He saw that the glory and grandeur of the South were fading away, and also beheld the rapidly developing West clasping hands with the North. In order to secure the political supremacy of the Southern States, he introduced a measure providing that representation in Congress should be based not on population, but on wealth. He claimed that the largest proportion of the exports from New York City were products of the South. His bill, however, was defeated."

"But even if it had become a law, wouldn't the North have eventually held, as it does now, the political supremacy of the country?"

"There is no doubt of it. The physical advantages of the North, which have since been proved so great, were so superior that in the race for wealth it would in time have outstripped the South."

"To change the subject what were the circumstances connected with your election to the Senate?"

"The Pennsylvania Legislature should have held an election for United States Senator in 1829. The Whigs had a majority in the House that year, and the Democrats preponderated in the Senate, and no election was held because the lower house refused to meet the upper. My opponent then was Penrose, of Carlisle. In 1845 I was elected, being opposed by James Clark, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners. At the expiration of my second term, in 1851, I retired from the Senate and measurably from public life. How often think the times have changed and with them the men who control the affairs of the Nation. If the Genius of America looks down on the Senate of then and the Senate of now I wonder that she don't cover her face with her hands cry alas! alas!

The venerable Doctor's indignation at what he considered the deplorable condition of one of our law making bodies mounted high as he contrasted the past with the present.

"But, Doctor, without going into a discussion of the merits or demerits of Congress permit me to ask if you ever held any public positions beside that of U. S. Senator?"

"Oh, yes indeed, several. In 1818 I was elected to the Legislature and served three years. In 1825 I was chosen State Senator for four years, that being the length of the term then, and during two years of that time I was Speaker of the Senate. When Governor Wolf was elected he appointed me Auditor General which office I held for six years. Anti-masonry then came in with the election of Governor Joe Ritner and I went out. In the fall of 1836 I was elected State Treasurer which position I filled for three terms of one year each. That brings me up to the time for the selection of a U. S. Senator."

"Your walk in life, though, does not indicate that during your long period of public service you accumulated much substance—in other words, material wealth."

"Appearances are not deceptive in that respect. I never made much money—less than sufficient to meet my expenses. As Auditor of the State, my salary was only $1,400 per annum and $1,500 as Treasurer. The compensation of those officials now I believe is much greater, and it should be, too."

"Were you not at one time Treasurer of the Philadelphia Mint, Doctor?"

"Yes; I occupied that position for five years, from 1851 until 1856, and in connection with my appointment to it I must relate a little incident. My name was sent to the Senate by Franklin Pierce, and, in spite of the custom in such cases, a member moved to refer it to the proper committee, but George A. Badger, of North Carolina, a political opponent, would not hear to it. 'What!' said he, 'refer to a committee the name of one who has been coming in and going out before us for twelve years. I move that he be confirmed at once.' And I was. During my five years Directorship of the Philadelphia Mint, I handled over three hundred millions of dollars, and never asked a mistake to be corrected."

"Are many of your Senatorial colleagues now living?"

"I received a letter not a great while ago from Hon. Simon Cameron in which he said that the only members living are himself, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin and myself."

"In conclusion, as the preachers say, allow me to ask your age."

"I will be eighty-six years old on the 27th of this month."

Your correspondent thanked Dr. Sturgeon for the information he had so kindly and freely imparted and was about to withdraw when he said "I understand you are going to publish in the GAZETTE the result of this interview. In writing your article be careful not to make it appear that I was a prominent member of the Senate, for such is not the case. As chairman of one or two important committees it was frequently my duty to submit their reports, which was done with no more talk than was necessary to explain whatever might not be altogether clear." I promised to strictly observe the request and in doing so it recurred to my memory that the quiet and unobtrusive but none the less effective way in which he attended to his duties was what earned him the sobriquet of "The Silent Senator."

J. S. R.

Four-Oared Boat Race.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The great four-oared race between the Analostan boat club of Washington, D. C., and Nassau boat club of New York City, three miles straight away, came off on the Harlem river to-day, and was won by the Washington club in 18 minutes and 52 seconds.

SECOND EDITION

LINCOLN.

Unveiling the Statue of the Martyr President.

25,000 People Witness the Proceedings.

Oration by Ex-Governor Oglesby.

Address by President Grant.

Eloquent Tributes to the Memory of the Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., October 15.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee assembled this morning, and selected Des Moines, Iowa, for the next meeting, which will be held on September 29th and 30th, 1875. General Thomas O Fletcher, of Maine, was elected orator. The society then adjourned to participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the Lincoln statue at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

The Procession

began to form at 11 A. M., Governor Beveridge acting as Grand Marshal. President Grant, with Secretary Belknap, occupied a carriage at the head of the procession, preceded by the military band from Newport Barracks, and escorted by the Governor's Guard, a military organization of this city, as a guard of honor. Next came Rev. Dr. Hale, an old friend of President Lincoln, and Bishop Wayman, colored, and in other carriages rode Vice President Wilson, with Secretary Powell Curton, M. P., and W. G. Foster, M. P., of England. Generals McDowell and Citeler, and Hon. J. K. Dubois, with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Gov. Beveridge.

Next the carriages containing the members of the Lincoln Monument Association came a carriage in which were Robert T. Lincoln, the only surviving son of the deceased President, Mrs. L. L. Smith, sister of Mrs. Lincoln, and other relations. Mrs. Lincoln was unable to be present, as she is quite ill at her residence in Chicago.

Among the notable persons present were Ex-Secretary Cameron and Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, General Jno. Pope, General McDowell, General Grierson, General Walcott and General Eakin, with many others.

General Sherman marched on foot at the head of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and following was a long army, military and civic societies procession, which arrived

At the Cemetery

at one P. M. Not less than twenty-five thousand persons were present. After playing of the Dead March by the band, Bishop Wayman made a fervent and eloquent prayer, and a choir of singers chanted "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

Hon. Jesse K. Dubois then read a historical sketch of the Lincoln Monument Association and the results of its labors, concluding as follows: "By the liberal contributions of a grateful nation, we have been enabled to provide a suitable place for the remains of one of the wisest, purest men known to our national history. There may they rest in peace."

The statue was then unveiled, and Ex-Governor Oglesby delivered an eloquent oration, at the close of which the immense assemblage quietly dispersed.

Ex-Governor Oglesby's Oration.

The oration was an eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead President, giving a faithful sketch of his public life and services to the country, noting the most striking events of his administration of the affairs of the nation, and concluding as follows:

If history shall become ungrateful and moral obligations cease to respond to calls of justice and patriotism in that race to which he was born, his fame will still be safe. Another race of 4,000,000, with their countless descendants of free-born children, holding his memory in precious reverence, will gratefully cherish the story of praise and gratitude to his name forever. The commencement of his second term of President of the United States and the close of the rebellion came closely together. I do not know that the time or place is fitting for an examination of the course likely to have been taken by him upon the questions of what is now known as "reconstruction." It is true to say from the great hold he had upon the hearts of the people, and the immovable confidence in him, a confidence perhaps enjoyed by no President from Washington down to his own time, any plan maturely considered and seriously put forward by Lincoln would have met with favor, and it is probable would have been adopted by the people. He was

A Merciful and Forgiving Man.

He promptly ratified the generous terms of surrender dictated to the armies of the rebellion by his humane and victorious General, Ulysses S. Grant, and the pardon and amnesty of December, 1863, granted, with the restoration of all property rights, the right to vote, to all, with certain specified exceptions as to classes who had taken up the rebellion, and would subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Union thereunder, and faithfully abide by and support all acts of Congress and proclamations of the President having reference to slaves. This, it must be remembered, was during the war; but now that peace had come by surrender, and not by compromise, as in 1861, from that time forward he opposed the policy of leaving slavery to the States, and in time allowed him to move forward to emancipation. So in 1865, compulsory submission would have released him from the terms proposed in 1863, and permitted him to move forward to higher and broader grounds. In addition to the great facts that the circumstances of the white and colored population had at the close of the war entirely changed, and the glimpses on several occasions given of the purpose on his part to favor a most enlightened and liberal policy as to all, so as to reunite the country upon a just and enduring basis, and the great fact that in 1861 he had said he had rather be assassinated than surrender the statement in the Declaration of Independence that

All Men Are Created Equal.

It is not likely at the close of a contest in which that principle had been saved, and for the first time applied to the whole country, that he favored any plan which would deny to either those who had laid down their arms against the Government, or those who had used them in its preservation, the fullest right, compiled and covered by the broad declaration that all men are equal. Who shall forget that memorable scene in the city of Richmond, which ought to be cherished and perpetuated forever as a part of the history of the closing days of the great struggle, where the moderate but good man, his heart swelling with modest pride, leading his little son by the hand through the deserted streets of the once proud capital of treason, and beholding once more the flag of his country in the place of a strange and usurping one, restored to its rightful dominion over an undivided Union, grateful to Almighty God that in his own good time peace had been restored to a divided and sorrowing people? Cheered and animated by the hope of a long future of prosperity and happiness to the country gave assurance to the scattered and remaining few of those who were but yesterday in arms against that flag, as they eagerly gathered about him, offered forgiveness and an early restoration to all the rights in the old Government, and to the humble and long oppressed, rescued from a servitude dishonorable alike to humanity and to that flag of freedom and citizenship in the great republic forever. Who shall measure the usefulness of the life of such a man, and who shall hope to do his memory justice? In the course of time, come what may, whether a republican or democrat on the immovable foundation of justice and freedom, approved, after a long experience of human happiness, as the last form of human government still standing, or whether a republic torn into factions and broken up, a broad ambition of men in ruins, this monument,

An Enduring Testimonial

to the humble life, the glorious deeds and the shining example of the great citizen and martyr will stand for the illumination of all men of every clime, nationality and condition, who in search of the highest aims and loftiest purposes of life shall come to this fountain for inspiration and hope. Here the humble may take new courage, the proud learn humility, the ambitious that true greatness lies through industry, integrity and patriotism, and all men that only the truly good can be truly great. In no other country under the sun could the obscure boy have found his way through the long succession of ominous and grave events to such eminence and power. And where and in what land can one be found who wielded power with such grace, humanity and wisdom? The living assign him his proper place in the affections of all men. Posterity, profoundly moved by the simplicity of his private life, elevated and enlightened by the purity and splendor of his administration and public services, cannot fail to fix his place amongst those who shall rank highest in their veneration. He has gone to the firmament of Washington, and a new light shines down upon his beloved countrymen from the American constellation.

The choir then sang "Rest, Spirit, Rest," and at the conclusion two Sisters of Charity, seated on either side of the statue, rose, and amid breathless silence, raised the Red, White and Blue drapery from the "marbly" form.

President Edwards, of the Normal University, then read a poem written for the occasion by Jos. Judson Lord.

The band again played an appropriate air, when loud calls being made for President Grant, he stepped forward amid enthusiastic applause, and spoke as follows:

Address of President Grant.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—On an occasion like the present it is a duty on my part to bear testimony to the great and good qualities of the patriotic man whose earthly remains now rest beneath this dedicated monument. It was not my fortune to make the personal acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln till the beginning of the last year of the great struggle for National existence. During those years of doubting and despondency among the many patriotic men of the country, Abraham Lincoln never for a moment doubted but the final result would be in favor of peace, union and freedom to every race in this broad land. His faith in an All-wise Providence directing our arms to this final result was the faith of the Christian that "this Redeemer liveth." Amidst obloquy, personal abuse, and hate undisguised, and which was given vent to without restraint through the press, upon the stump and in private circles, he remained the same shrinking, unyielding servant of the people, never exhibiting a revengeful feeling toward his traducers; but he rather pitied them, and hoped for their own sake and the good name of their posterity that they might desist. For a single moment it did not occur to him that the man—not Lincoln—was being assailed, but that a treasonable spirit, one waiting to destroy the freest Government under the sun ever shone on, was giving vent to itself on him as the Chief Executive of the nation only because he was such executive. As a lawyer in your midst he would have avoided all this slander; for his life was a pure and simple one, and he no doubt would have been a much happier man. But who can tell what might have been the fate of the nation but for the pure, unselfish and wise administration of a Lincoln from March, 1864, to the day when the hand of an assassin opened a grave for Mr. Lincoln, then President of the United States. My personal relations with him were as close and intimate as the nature of our respective duties would permit. To know him personally was to love and respect him for his great qualities of head and heart and for his patience and patriotism. With all his disappointments from failures on the part of those to whom he had entrusted command, and treachery on the part of those who had gained his confidence but to betray it, I never heard him utter a complaint nor cast censure for bad conduct or bad faith. It was his nature to find excuses for his adversaries. In his death the nation lost its greatest head. In his death the South lost its most just friend.

Ex-Vice President Colfax, who was discovered on the platform by the crowd, was loudly called for, and was finally forced to speak, and in very eloquent and feeling remarks paid his tribute of love and respect to the honored dead.

Remarks were also made by General Sherman, Vice President Wilson and General M. F. Linder.

RELIGIOUS.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention continued its session this morning. The following messages were received from the House of Bishops:

Message No. 15, of the House of Bishops, informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that this House concurs in the action of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies increasing the number of the Joint Committee on Prayer Book, and re-appoints as this committee, on the part of the House of Bishops, the Bishops of Ohio and Virginia, adding to it the Bishop of Central New York.

Message No. 16—The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, concurring, that canon fifteen of title one be amended by changing the words "missionary jurisdiction," wherever they occur, into the words "missionary district."

Message No. 17 of the House of Bishops informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That section two of canon eleven of title two be amended by substituting in the place of the words "any five Bishops of this Church," the words "five senior Bishops of this Church," and that said section be further amended by adding the words "Provided that if the Bishop applying be one of the five Bishops next in seniority shall be counted in his place."

The message was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The House of Deputies then went into secret session on the confirmation of Bishop Seymour, of Illinois.

The secret session of the Convention did not end until half-past four, and at its close the delegates were reticent as ever. It was learned, however, that the Convention had not concluded its deliberations, and will sit with closed doors to-morrow. Many of the delegates expressed the opinion that the secret deliberations would last at least three days, as a number of important questions had yet to be discussed. The missionary delegates were highly indignant at being expelled from the House. A protest against this action was lodged with the Convention from the missionary delegates from Oregon.

In the afternoon the following messages were received from the House of Bishops:

Message 18—The House of Bishops informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that they have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House concurs with the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in the amendment to Section 2 of Canon 3 of Title 10.

This amendment is in relation to the organization of the primary Convention with regard to the formation of the dioceses and the rules for the government of them.

Message 19—The House of Bishops informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that they have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, that the Committee on Canons of the two houses have power to sit as a Joint Committee.

The latter resolution was concurred in by the lower house.

It was learned from a most reliable source that the whole day's session was occupied in hearing charges of ritualism preferred against Bishop Seymour. The document, however, from Chicago was not read to the body, but will, in all probability, be submitted to-morrow, when it is expected that all testimony against the Bishop elect will be given in. The evidence for the defense will then be submitted and witnesses be produced who, it is believed, will deny that any ritualistic proceedings were introduced into the government of the General Theological Seminary in this city during the term that institution has been under his charge. His friends are confident that he can successfully refute all charges which are being brought against him.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1874.

The Bolting Democrats.

The bolting Democrats, or Anti-Tammanyites, will next week nominate a full ticket, including a Congressman, Mayor and Aldermen, in opposition to the Kelly-Morrissey ticket.

Tammany Hall Congressional Conventions

were held to-night and the following named gentlemen nominated to the next Congress: Fifth Congressional District, Edwin R. Mead; Sixth, Hon. S. S. Cox; Eighth, Col. Frederick A. Conkling; Ninth, Hon. Fernando Wood (long term), and Richard Schell (short term); Tenth, Abram S. Hutt; Eleventh, Hon. Benj. A. Willis. The nominations were all unanimous.

Registration in Brooklyn.

Thirty-three thousand voters registered in Brooklyn yesterday.

Colored Soldiers Reviewed.

Two companies of colored soldiers, which are seeking admission to the militia of the State, were reviewed by the Mayor yesterday.

Gold Sales.

Half a million of Government gold was awarded to-day, at from 110.01 to 110.06.

The Meeting of Railway Officials in Chicago—New Rules and Rates Adopted.

CHICAGO, October 15.—The Western Railway Commissioners, with the railroad magnates and officers of various lines whose arrival here was announced in last nights dispatch, were in colsultation again to-day and this evening. The result of the conference was the adoption of the proposition reported yesterday. The commissioners notified the general ticket agents that the rule charging extra for all baggage over one hundred pounds to each passenger must be strictly enforced, the extra charge to be fifteen per cent. of first class passenger fare for the distance traveled. It was agreed that the rule abolishing the payment of commissions to outside ticket agents should go into effect November 1st. The Commissioners also agreed that hereafter no road would accept tickets sold by steamship companies over their lines for less than full fare.

The general freight agents adopted a classification of freights, to go into effect November 25th, as follows: Chicago to New York, first class, $1.50 per cwt.; second class, $1.10; third class, 85 cents; fourth class, 45 cents. Cattle rates from Chicago to New York were fixed at 55 cents per hundred weight, and from Chicago to Buffalo and Pittsburgh pro rata on New York rates. Cotton rates were estimated at one dollar per hundred weight from Memphis and Nashville to New York, with the privilege of compressing cotton.

THE ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.

FT. WAYNE, October 15.—Allen county, official—Neff, 6,657; Curry, 5,424. Wells county, official—Congress—Hamilton, 1,661; Taylor, 1,326. Huntington county, official—State ticket—Republican by 134 majority; Taylor's majority, 181. Whitley county, official—Hamilton, 1,626; Taylor, 1,683.

FT. WAYNE, IND., October 15.—Blackford county, official—Taylor's majority for Congress, 194. The entire Democratic ticket is elected in Allen county.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 15.—Hunter, Republican, was elected to Congress in this district by 193 majority.

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 15.—Posey county, official, gives Heilman 1,665 majority. Gibson county gives Neff 435, and Fuller 407. Warwick county gives Fuller 928 majority. Perry county gives Heilman 265 majority. Spencer county gives 449 for Fuller.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 15.—Official returns received to-day change the result given last night in the First, Eighth, and Ninth Congressional Districts. In the First District B. S. Fuller, Democrat, is elected over Heilman by about 539 majority. In the Eighth District Morton C. Hunter, Republican, and the present member of Congress, is re-elected by 168 majority. In the Ninth District T. J. Casson, Republican, and the present member, has 361 majority, with one precinct in Lafayette to hear from, which will increase his majority. In the Seventh (Indianapolis) District Frank Landers, Democrat, majority 560. The delegation will stand eight Democrats to five Republicans, a Democratic gain of five members. The official vote in twenty-seven counties g

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110@110¼.

IN several parishes in Louisiana the Kellogg officials are still excluded from office. This is Democratic obedience to law.

THE purpose of Republicans to stand to the ticket, becomes more defined as the facts which underlie the political situation are more perfectly understood. Energy and clear-sighted effort is needed, but these will give assured and accustomed success.

BRADLAUGH has been again defeated in his candidacy for Parliament. Three times now he has been before the people, but they fail to appreciate him, and so he comes to this country on a lecturing tour. Fat lecturing fees are wonderful as soothers of wounded spirits.

GENERAL DIX said, "If any man pulls down the flag, shoot him on the spot." Any professedly Republican journal that rejoices over the defeat of the party in Ohio, where even Democrats admit that its personal management was pure, deserves to be driven out from the Republican party.

THE White League at New Orleans was terribly enraged that President Grant should have been invited to visit New Orleans. All sorts of threats were indulged, and the *Bulletin* of that city flamed with wrath. This is the way they have of showing how completely they accept the laws of the country.

IN ARKANSAS, which has been thought to be a rather peaceful State, as regards Ku-Klux and White Leagues, there have been since 1866, 669 murders, 223 attempts at murder, 55 threats of murder, and nine whippings for political purposes. And yet the Democratic journals would persuade the people that the spirit of rebellion is not alive.

THE Chattanooga Convention, so far as it has gone, has entirely disappointed those who predicted it would simply give utterance to the mildest sort of Southern accusation against the White League. The Convention has been quiet, dignified and simple, and is quite sure to so conduct itself that its conclusions will carry weight with the country.

THE *Post* thinks that as there are more Republicans than Democrats in the United States Senate, there is no danger of passing the Reciprocity Treaty. Exactly. And for this reason the Republican majority in the Senate should be maintained, and to do this, every Republican candidate for the Legislature should be elected, as the best means of securing a Republican Senator as the successor of John Scott.

THE frost season has very evidently arrived. Warnings of its coming were received several days since, from the Northwest, and it has promptly followed the warnings given. So perfect is our meteorological reporting system, that variations in temperature are as fully signaled as are great storms. In the late Fall and Winter these reports are as important as those of storms, and serve useful purposes.

JUDGE MCKEAN, presiding in the Utah judicial district, has evidently determined to deal very directly and rigidly with the Mormon leaders, and his charge to the Grand Jury against them was very rigid and direct. The result was the indictment of Young, and the conflict between certain of his followers and the officers of justice. The day of doom for Mormonism seems to be rapidly approaching.

THE Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial are reported to have congratulated the Ajaccians for their faithfulness to the dynasty of the Bonapartes. Along with this comes the report that she has also declared that no effort will be made for the restoration till the Septennate is ended, in 1880. At that date the Prince will be twenty-four years of age, and his candidacy will then strength which it cannot now commaand.

THE New York Democratic journals, having accused Dix of complicity in the Credit Mobilier affair, his friends not only denied it, but turned to the record of investigation, and proved Tilden, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to have been Credit Mobilier counsel, and that he advised them that it was legal and right to issue the Credit Mobilier stock. Thus he was responsible for the entire swindle. Nothing like getting down to bottom facts.

THE Twenty-sixth Congressional District Republican Conferees have nominated J. G. White, of Mercer county, as candidate for Congress. He is comparatively a young man, active, energetic, and able, and will make a strong and vigorous canvass. He has been at the head of the Mercer Soldiers' Orphans' School, and so conducted it that it ranked first among those schools in the State. He is an excellent and worthy man, and the Republicans of the district will be censurable if they do not give him a rousing majority.

THE well-known cry, "anything to beat Grant," has been slightly changed down in Tennessee, and the cry there is, "Anything to beat Andy," the pugnacious ex-President of the United States being the person referred to. He wishes to be United States Senator, and has pitted himself against the field. There are from six to ten other candidates—Generals, Judges, and ex-Governors, but none of them with the peculiar personal force that Andy possesses. He is making a vigorous canvass, and it is but fair to say that he has some chance of success. What a grand thing it would be, in dull times, to have Andy loose-tongued in the Senate.

THE *Post* is becoming desperate. It declares that "the Republicans intend to adopt it (the Reciprocity Treaty) and saddle free trade on the country *against the protests of the Democracy.*" This is the language of the *Post's* protest: "We do not see how repealing the tariff can make matters worse." Says the Ohio platform, which was endorsed by the Democracy of this State: "*We are therefore opposed to the unjust and oppressive features of the existing tariff laws, and insist on their repeal or modification, so that a revenue tariff shall be substituted for them.*" This is the exact language of their protest. To common minds it reads exactly different from what the *Post* declares it means.

THE unveiling of the monument to Lincoln yesterday, was not only a grand and imposing affair, attended by the highest Government officials, but was a distinctive event, worthy the attention accorded it. It has been an unfortunate feature of our national history that we have started monuments for various purposes, or subscriptions for monuments, and after the lapse of years, the subject is allowed to drop. The unfinished Washington monument is a national disgrace. There were fears that the Lincoln monument would share the customary fate of American monumental enterprises. Had it been so, it would have been disgrace indeed. No man ever so fully received the affection of the American people as did Lincoln; and none ever rendered greater service to his country than did he. The tragic surroundings of his death, and the untimely period of its occurrence all served to inspire almost uncontrolled popular grief. It is fitting that his memory should be honored, and we are gratified that it has been fittingly done.

IN THE crusade against the moiety system, because of the abuses that had crept into it, Congress seems to have been carried so far that it will be compelled to retrace some of its steps next Winter. We have no defense for anything that seems to us wrong, but we protest against the evidently designing manner in which outcry has again been started, lest some detective system should again be resorted to, as a means of preventing smuggling. The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury will clearly show that there is something wrong in Custom House returns. They are not what they should be; and the trouble does not come to the Treasury alone. The New York merchants are reported as having advised the Secretary of the Treasury that the losses to the revenue from smuggling now going on are very large, and though there is apparently an improvement in the customs revenue, this results from the withdrawal of goods in bond, and that in the long run the effects of these large illegal importations will be manifested in the decline of the revenue. The merchants who honestly pay duties and try to do a legitimate business, are injured by all violations of customs laws. Hence they are interested, as much as the Treasury, in having smuggling stopped. But all should be carefully done, as the Jayne outrages will not be tolerated.

THREE Canadian and one English Bishop, representing the English Protestant Episcopal Church, were present at the opening of the General Convention of the American Episcopal Church in New York. Says an Eastern journal, speaking of this: "The English Church has during the present century made great efforts to cultivate an extended relationship all over the world. At the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury recently that prelate received in his robes the Nestorian bishops of Syria, and after a fraternal greeting they all mingled in worship in the chapel. Repeated efforts have been made to open connection between the orthodox Greek Church of Russia and the Anglican Church, and such a communion does exist between the Swedish and the English Churches. But the Evangelical Alliance, openly patronized by the German Imperial Government, has probably done more to inspire the English Church with new life than any other influence. For if that movement succeeds Germany will take the lead of Protestantism and England will lose it." English divines who have visited this Republic have been surprised at the living force and energy of the Episcopal Church here in the face of an amazing competition and without any other resources to depend upon than the voluntary contributions of the people. Taking all the American representative form of organization, the Church has preserved here within itself all the virtues of free principles combined with all the respects due legitimate authority. Foreseeing that this germ is destined in future to become a mighty organism, like the great Republic in which it exists, the parent Church seems anxious to preserve the family compact upon better terms than the political connection.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional Districts are of peculiar interest to the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and of more than average value to Republicans of the entire State. This is the centre of the manufacturing interests of the State, and the views of our Congressmen have a potent influence in determining questions relating to protection, because they are supposed to represent the views of the great manufacturers. It is therefore of great importance that our candidates should be elected. We are not of the opinion that General Negley is in danger. His past services in behalf of the varied interests of our city have given him a hold on the manufacturers and others, that is a source of great strength. He has also built up for himself a very large influence in Washington, and at a critical juncture, it is realized that it is not wise to throw this away. Pittsburgh interests are so large, and clearly dependent on Congressional action, that we cannot afford, for a mere whim, to throw them away. We have carefully investigated the situation and are deliberately of the opinion that he is sure of election. Yet we do not advise lessening of effort; on the contrary, we urge more vigorous measures, that assurance may be made doubly sure.

We regret to say, however, hat it does not look so well on the North Side. There are Republicans who openly assert their purpose to vote for some other than Bayne. It is all wrong. Colonel Bayne was regularly, legitimately, and so far as we have ever heard, honorably nominated; is a gentleman of intelligence, experience, and adaptation to the position for which he is nominated. There is no reason why a third ticket should be in the field. But it is there, and it is not wise to shut our eyes to facts,—it is attracting to itself Republican support. We are forewarned sufficiently early to put an end to the danger if we will meet it at once. It requires vigorous measures, and the time is upon us when they should be put forth. If the Republicans of Allegheny wish to throw away their organization they can; but if they do not wish to, they must rally to the support of their ticket,—that for Congress especially. We do not need to enter into details. Our leaders there know just what is needed, in the way of effective work, and if they will arouse themselves a real danger may be averted. Let them rally to the support of the ticket.

WORTH THINKING OF.

It would be extremely unwise to shut our eyes to palpable facts. While the defeat of the Republican party, on the popular vote in Ohio, is not large, the result, in its influence on Congressional matters, is worth heeding. The result, briefly stated, is simply this: If we lose, in all the States, proportionately with Ohio, the lower House of Congress will be Democratic. If any will take the figures, this result will be apparent. What does it suggest? 1. That with a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, no means will be voted to suppress Kuklux and White League outrages at the South; nor will the army be strengthened, even if it were necessary for such a purpose. The spirit of rancor and violence that has recently developed at the South with the first show of Democratic success, clearly illustrates what this means. Also, the administration will be crippled in every possible way. That it will result in economy we do not believe. Have the Democrats, anywhere, or at any time, shown a tendency to economy? Look at the bankrupt condition of the country when Buchanan went out of power. Think of the war debt, entailed on us by the Rebellion, inspired by the Democratic party. Remember the $40,000,000 of debt the Democracy left in this State. Bear in mind Tweed's rule in New York.

2. It suggests that we should arouse ourselves to our duty. The hope of the Democrats is in the apathy of Republicans. There will not be enough Republican votes cast for the Democratic candidates to elect them,—this is not expected. The hope is, that enough Republicans will stay at home to allow the Democratic candidates to be elected. This is why the Democracy are making a quiet canvass. They do not wish the people aroused, fearing the result; and in order that the Republicans may be kept quiet, they are quiet also. Yet they are working to call out their full vote. We urge upon every Republican reader of the GAZETTE, not merely in the city, but in Allegheny and surrounding counties, that they arrange and determine to be at the polls on election day, and that they vote the ticket to a man. Were the present an occasion where mere personal matters were involved, we would not urge this point strongly. But among the issues that are clearly in peril are,—the maintenance of a sound currency, the protection of the constitutional amendments, of even comparative quiet at the South, and of prosperity in the land. If these are valuable, go to the polls and vote so; if not, you can help endanger them by staying at home.

(From the Johnstown Tribune.)

THE Pittsburgh GAZETTE recently adorned itself in a new suit, and now looks as handsome as if it had but attained its majority, instead of being almost a centenarian. It has ever been true to the principles it professes to advocate, and is one of the ablest and most consistent advocates of Republican principles in the country. Always honest, reliable, and fearless, its place would be hard to fill in the homes of the sturdy people who are its subscribers, and therefore we and they will be glad to note this new evidence of its prosperity, and this assurance that younger blood has not to any extent succeeded in crowding this old favorite toward an untimely grave. It was started in 1786.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IT IS said that scratching a ticket sometimes cures an itch for office.

THE Eleventh Pennsylvania Congressional Democratic Convention, on Monday, nominated Hon. F. D. Collins on the 341st ballot.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY is stumping Michigan. She reports that the audiences are large and the prospects fair for carrying the State for woman suffrage.

HON. J. G. WHITE, of Mercer, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth District, composed of the counties of Crawford, Mercer and Butler, on the one hundred and thirty-sixth ballot.

THE Democratic Convention of Bradford county met at Towanda, and placed in nomination the following ticket: For Congress, Joseph Howell, Esq.; State Senator, Delos Rockwell; Legislature, Uriah Terry, Joseph Piolett, Peleg Peck.

THE Conservative ticket has just been successful in Corinth, Miss, for the first time in eight years. Whereat the *Hawk-eye* is reminded that just twelve years ago the Conservatives, headed by Van Dorn and Price, were so badly defeated in the same place that they left town in a body, and in disgust.

JOHN REILLY, Esq., of Altoona, has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the district comprising Blair, Bedford, Cambria and Somerset. The candidates were Messrs. Jesse R. Crawford and John Reilly, of Blair county; William J. Baer, of Somerset, and Alexander H. Coffroth, of the same county.

ACCORDING to the Democratic phraseology, Hebert, Longstreet, Hays, Mosby, and other Confederate soldiers who are now Republicans, are "scallawags." But Gilbert C. Walker, the Yankee Yorker who took his carpet-bag and went to Richmond, after the war, and is now running for Congress, is a statesman. Such is freedom of opinion.

PERSONAL.

THE resignation of Judge Dick Busteed has been received and accepted by the President.

THE late Gardner Brewer's property is estimated at $5,000,000, probably the largest amount ever left by any citizen of Boston.

MARIO's daughters are what is called musical, but they have nothing remarkable in their voices. One is married in England, but the others are "ower young to marry, O!"

MR. TUPPER writes that the reason why he doesn't come to America is because his heart is bad, as also his liver. We grieve to hear this, for we had charitably hoped that his faults were of the head only.

THE London *Standard* publishes a report that the Princess Thyra of Denmark is to marry the son of the ex-King of Hanover, and supplements it with a rumor that Bismarck has asked for explanations of the proposed alliance.

THE French Prince Imperial has rejoined the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, after his holidays with his mother Eugenie on the Continent. The Prince occupies the twelfth place in the first class at the Academy, and will complete his studies by March next, but he will not be a candidate for a commission in the Royel Artillery or Royal Engineers.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and heir to the German throne, has been duly entered as a scholar of the Second Form at the Public Grammar School at Cassel. Imitating the practice usually observed in this country, his parents took him to the Head Master of the establishment, and, like ordinary citizens, had him examined in their presence. Before leaving the director, as the august monarch of a German gymnasium is called, the Crown Prince stipulated that his son was not to be addressed as "Royal Highness," but to be known only under the name of Prince William and treated in all respects as the other boys are.

By the death of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, nephew of Lord Chancellor Thurlow and son of the Bishop of Durham of that day, some curious anomalies in English official life are revealed. The matter is of public interest, because with him dies a pension of about £12,000 a year, which has, as the last of three lives, enjoyed through the abolition of certain offices held in olden times by relatives of Lord Chancellor Thurlow. Mr. Thurlow was about eighty-seven years of age. It may be pointed out that, according to the finance accounts of the United Kingdom for the last year, the sum named appears to be thus made up: As keeper or clerk of the Hanaper, Mr. Thurlow received £4,028; as prothonotary Court of Pleas, Durham, £398 10s. 11d., and as patentee of bankrupts, London, £7,352 14s. 6d.; total, £11,779 5s. 3d.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE good of man's life cannot be measured by the length of his funeral procession.

A WILMINGTON paper thinks that the Delaware peach crop did not exceed 800,000 baskets this year.

AN ingenious Frenchman in the Baltimore jail has invented an improvement for sewing the heels on shoes, for which he has been offered $5,000.

THE Middletown (N. Y.) *Mercury* gives a circumstantial account of a cat in that city attempting to strangle an infant by placing a paw on each side of the child's head, and pressing its nose into its victim's mouth.

A FIRE at Washington Court House, O., last Wednesday night, destroyed the Odd Fellows' temple, consisting of their hall, Glancey's shoe store, Vandeman's grocery, the Postoffice, and some small frames adjoining. Loss, $20,000; one-third insured.

IN Thompson's *Gazetteer* is the following erratum: "For Dutchman read Dr. Adams." This is almost equal to the well known correction, "For dum squizzle read permanent," or the amusing erratum in a Hartford paper: "For Allum Water read Alma Mater."

THE *Freeman's Journal* insists that the statements relative to the cession of Porto Rico to Germany were founded on truthful information, obtained from a Spanish official, and it questions the validity of the alleged letter of Admiral Polo denying the first statement.

A COUPON of one of Maximilian's Mexican bonds was recently sent to Treasurer Spinner, at Washington, together with a note, the writer of which stated that he was a poor man and wanted money, and thought that Mr. Spinner could dispose of his coupon for him to the best advantage.

A MALE REPORTER in an inland town went to a millinery opening and wrote a description of a bonnet, with a pigeon sitting on the top and a peacock's tail drooping at the side. The milliner withdrew her advertisement, but the reporter swears that there were no important mistakes in his description.

THERE is trouble in one of the large hotels at Saratoga. Ainsworth, Tompkins & Perry, the proprietors of the United States Hotel (one of the largest in the world), have been unable to meet the interests due on their bonds, in consequence of the whole amount maturing, and a crisis has been reached in their affairs. The firm meet with a great deal of sympathy, but that, unfortunately, will not enable them to pay their interest, so they have had to meet their creditors.

IN an article on the game found in the Virginia mountains, the Lynchburg *News* says: "In this wild and dismal scope of country there are many wild hogs, which do not hesitate to attack the traveller, and they are without doubt the most dangerous denizens of the mountains. They are usually found in herds of from five to twelve, and the sight of a human being is the only signal for attack that they require. The intruder has then nothing left him but to outrun them, or climb a tree and wait for them to leave."

A SINGULAR death has just occurred in Prestwich Lunatic Asylum, near Manchester, Mass. An inmate named Denovan, who was employed in the shoemaker's shop of the institution, having died, a post-mortem examination revealed some strange facts. Death had resulted from peritonitis. In the deceased's stomach were found one pound ten ounces of iron nails, seven pieces of iron a half inch square, and a cobbler's awl, minus the handle. At the inquest, a verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned.

THE following approximation of weights is given, and may be useful to housekeepers who do not have scales and weights at hand: Wheat flour, one quart is one pound. Indian meal, one quart is one pound one ounce. Butter, when soft, one quart is one pound one ounce. Loaf sugar, broken, one quart is one pound. White sugar, powdered, one quart is one pound one ounce. Best brown sugar, one quart is one pound two ounces. Egg, average size, ten eggs are one pound. Sixteen large tablespoonsful are a half a pint, eight are a gill, four are a half gill, &c.

A SAD incident is related in connection with the recent Fall River disaster. A bereaved mother, whose three daughters were killed, still believes them to be living. Every day when the factory bells are ringing for dinner, the woman, who saw her three daughters borne away to be buried that Sunday, takes a tin pail, as she used to do, and starts for Granite Mill No. 1. Sometimes her neighbors divert her attention by telling her that it isn't bell time, but other days she walks to the place where the mill once stood, sees nothing that she can recognize, turns back in a dazed way, and goes to her deserted home again.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis railroad was held in Rock Island on Wednesday. Over $3,000,000 worth of stock, held principally by towns and counties along the line, was represented. The three directors whose time had expired, C. Truesdale, Mylo Lee and F. Weyerhauser were re-elected. A resolution was unanimously adopted, praising the management of the road under President Cable, the past year, endorsing the action taken in the Nickerson suit, the appointment of Cable and Lyndе as receivers, and instructing the officers to resist to the utmost the attempt of the Osterburg party to gain possession of the road.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE average daily water supply of London last month was 127,649,776 gallons.

IN Turkestan some one has discovered a wild silkworm from which a durable thread is made.

A LARGE number of Cubans have sailed from New York city to the general rendezvous at Venezuela, from where it is supposed the next expedition will sail.

IN 1869, 2,240 persons were arrested at the Paris barriers endeavoring to take eatables into the city without paying the *octroi*; in 1873 the arrests for the same offence were 5,914. The effect of taxes on food.

THE British Museum retently became possessed of a jasinth, a precious stone of exceeding rarity. The specimen is no larger than a pea, and, says the London *Times*, "flashes and glows with a lustre which seems to denote the presence of fire and flame." It cost $3,500.

THE great Shakespeare commentaries of Gervinus will be reprinted this month in London. Mr. Furnivall will prefixe them with a treatise on the succession of Shakespeare's works and the tests of spuriousness in works supposed to be Shakespeare's. The book will contain no comfort for the Baconians.

THE pension system is thought to constitute the chief attraction for men desiring to join the London police. In case of injury in the discharge of their duty or a long term of service, they are entitled to a provision for life varying according to the length of time they have served or the extent of the injury received. Two hundred and nine men were placed on the pension list, last year, and for every year's service up to fifteen years a gratuity of one month's pay is allowed.

THE London *Quarterly Review*, in an article on the state of the Church in England, gives the following statistics in regard to church building: "Up to 1872 the total number of churches built in the country was 3,204; of churches entirely rebuilt in the country, 23—making 4,129 in all. Restorations and enlargements were still more numerous, so that over 9,000 churches have been built, rebuilt or restored during the century. These have cost at least £18,000,000. All this was accomplished by voluntary contributions, with the single exception of the Parliamentary grant of £1,000,000 in the outset." In regard to the number of clergy, the *Review* says: "In 1801 the number given is 10,307, in 1841 there were 14,631, in 1871 there were 20,694—an increase of over 6,000 in thirty years. Of these, 19,043 are engaged in parochial work; in round numbers, 13,000 are incumbents and 6,000 curates, and 1,650 clergy employed in schools and college work, and in 1841, the number of incumbents was 5,776; in 1871, no less than 13,043.

Bayard Taylor's Welcome Home.

The demonstration, last week, in the Hocksessin Valley, in honor of Mr. Bayard Taylor, a short account of which we published, appears to have been as hearty and generous as it was deserved. The pavilion was splendid with flowers and autumn leaves; passages from his poems were framed in ivy, and the German and American flags were intertwined. In a brief private note, received in New York by one of his literary friends, Mr. Taylor says: "The speeches, songs, and poems quite overwhelmed me. It seemed that all I once thought best and supposed to be forgotten was revived—that all the recognition I craved in vain was poured upon me at once. For three hours I had to keep myself, by force of will, from crying like a baby." Unsatisfied with the brief speech he made on the occasion, Mr. Taylor sought to make a more careful response, which we herewith give:

AD AMICOS.

(Mount Cuba, October 10, 1874.)

Sometimes an hour of Fate's serenest weather
Strikes through our changeful sky its ruling beams;
Somewhere above us in elusive ether,
Waits the fulfillment of our dearest dreams.

So, when the wayward time and gift have blended,
When Hope beholds relinquished visions won,
The heavens are broken and a blue more splendid
Holds in its bosom an enchanted sun.

Then words ungoverned, in faith's own shyness guarded,
To ears unused their welcome music bear;
Then hands long parted on that doubled hearthstead,
And love is liberal as the Summer air.

The thorny chaplet of a slow probation
Becomes the laurel fate so long denied:
The form achieved smiles on the fair creation,
And dream is deed, and Art is justified!

Ah, nevermore the dull neglect that smothers
The hard's dependent being, shall return;
Forgotten lines are on the lips of others,
Extinguished thoughts in other spirits burn!

Still hoarded lives that seemed so spent and wasted,
And echoes come from dark or empty years;
Here brims the golden cup, no more untasted,
But fame is dim through mists of grateful tears.

I sang but as the living spirit taught me,
Beat towards the light, perchance with wayward wings;
And still must answer, for the cheer you've brought me:
I sang because I could not choose but sing.

From that wide air, whose greedily silence swallows
So many voices, even as mine seemed lost,
I hear you speak, and sudden glory follows,
As from the falling tongue of Pentecost.

So heard and hailed by you, that, standing nearest,
Make love a blessing, faith a purer flame,
I hold anew the earliest gift and dearest—
The happy Song that sped me on for its fame!

BAYARD TAYLOR.

Cedarcroft, Oct. 11, 1874.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
HON. JE. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.
COLONEL B. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.
Twenty-second District.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
Twenty-third District.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.
STATE SENATE.
Forty-second District.
HUGH MCNEIL, Allegheny.
Forty-fourth District.
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins township.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
First District.
HENRY M. LONG.
W. H. GRAHAM.
HENRY GERWIG.
Second District.
CHARES JEREMY.
JAMES ONSLOW.
Third District.
THOMAS ROSEWELL.
Fourth District.
D. B. MORRISON.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT.
S. P. MCCORD.
JAMES LARIMER.
Fifth District.
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
H. K. Sample.
Sixth District.
A. B. YOUNG.
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.
JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT.
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JOHN A. MCQUAIDE, Etna.
COMMISSIONER.
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport.
DIRECTOR OF POOR.
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 64 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

The Farm and Family.

A REPORT IN RHYME.

At the recent annual dinner of the Penrith, England, Farmers' Club, the Secretary read the report, which, after detailing the work which the Club had performed during the year, concluded with the hope that:

You'll go on improving your horses and kye,
Your sheep on the hills and your swine in the stye,
Your crops of potatoes, wheat, barley, rye;
But if some misfortune should cause you to sigh,
Such as seeing your turnips cut off by the fly,
Or prices be falling and wages rise high,
Still keep up your spirits and never say die,
And now your committee may wish you good-by,
And hope you won't say the report's "all in my eye!"

A CURE FOR SETTING HENS.

How to prevent a hen from carrying out her desire—persistently setting—is a question which puzzles and gives much trouble to poultry raisers. But we are indebted to our Yankee brothers in Connecticut for a mode of stopping such nonsense. In the "wooden nutmeg State" when a persistent and obtrusive hen has become so permeated by a sense of the whole duty of hens that she insists upon setting continually, the populace have recourse to clams. They casually put some alive into the nest, and when these interesting aquatic creatures get warm they just mildly open their shells, and that hen goes off somewhere to ruminate upon the uncertainty of things. She doesn't come back. We don't commend this to our Chester county readers for trial, but if any of them ever do make the experiment, we trust they will give us a full account to lay before our many readers.

COOKING CORN IN FATTENING HOGS.

The more we think about the stereotyped claim of a gain of 33—or even 25 per cent. —in favor of cooking corn fed to hogs, the more we don't believe it. So far as we know, there have never been any really conclusive experiments made. Corn is now high, and it is worth while to save all we can. It would be an admirable thing if farmers in different sections would try parallel experiments, feeding one lot of hogs on 100 bushels of raw corn and another similar lot on 100 bushel of ground and cooked corn. Of course, the hogs each be weighed before and after the experiment, and the results reported to the press, with full particulars.

BAILEY HORSES.

A baulky horse is understood to be an animal which, when harnessed, refuses to start, various expedients, many of them cruel, are resorted to in order to overcome such obstinacy, and it may, therefore, be well enough to plea se note the California method. It is to puta rope under the horse's body, behind his fore legs, and to lettwomen, one at each end, draw the rope backwards and forwards, as if "sawing" at the legs. It must not be done too roughly, but still with force sufficient. The animal, to escape something he does not understand, will soon move a few steps, and, after a lengthened but quiet application of such a "persuasive" process, will not fail to move on. Repeated applications will work a thorough cure.

TO GET A TIGHT RING OFF A FINGER.

Thread a needle that in the eye with strong thread; pass the head of the needle, with care, under the ring, and pull the thread through a few inches toward the hand; wrap the long end of the thread around the finger, regularly, all down to the nail, to reduce its size. Then lay hold of the short end of the thread and unwind it. The thread pressing against the ring will gradually remove it from the finger. This never-failing method will remove the tightest ring without difficulty, however much swollen the finger may be.

VALUE OF COAL ASHES.

If they contain wood ashes they are just so far as that goes valuable as fertilizers; sifted they are useful upon stiff clays to ameliorate their mechanical condition. Otherwise they are pretty much worthless except on roads and footpaths which are liable to wash. Here they are most excellent; they make a hard, firm path, which stands through the most powerful storms, barely disturbed in the least.

REMEDY FOR CROUP.

Half a teaspoonful of pulverized alum in a little molasses. It is a simple remedy, one almost always at hand, and one dose seldom fails to give relief. If it should, repeat it after one hour.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHINSON & CO.

Iron Working Machinery
And Machinists' Supplies of Every Description.
Removed from 28 Wood street, to
112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

FURNACES, RANGES
Mantles,
GRATES, &c.
JAMES OLD,
193 Liberty Street.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH!
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything, from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive. Five Engine at Kittanning Uncleaned.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a Circular.
No. 27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Sure Preventive to the Freezing of Water Pipes and Accidents of Similar Nature to Water Closets.

We beg leave to offer to the public our
Patent Automatic Water Closet,
which is Anti-freezing and Insodorous. It is the most durable Closet in the market, for the following reasons. It is self-cleaning. It is self-acting. It does not cause any re-acting and bursting of pipes. It is free from all obnoxious odors, and therefore will improve the sanitary condition of our cities. It has no valves to get out of repair and leak.
With our valuable improvement obnoxious cesspools in yards are dispensed with, as direct communication is made with the sewer pipe.
The public are invited to call at our salesroom, and examine this valuable improvement in operation, where its great advantages can be seen at a glance, or send for circular containing full particulars.
JAMES ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 53 East Diamond Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

LONDON TEA HOUSE,
No. 18 Fifth Avenue.
CHOICE AND FRESH
Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Sugars,
SPICES, PICKLES, &C.,
JUST RECEIVED.

J. S. PATTERSON.
CRAIG BROTHERS.
Brass Founders
AND
STEAM FITTERS
HEAT BY STEAM
Public and Private Buildings.
Office: 129 Second Avenue.

ALEX. G. COCHRAN.....J. M. GAZZAM.
GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,
OFFICES,
94 DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Special attention paid to collections and correspondence.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT
DRESS GOODS!
EVERYTHING
NEW AND DESIRABLE
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Black Mohair Alpacas.
We desire to call special attention to the new stock of Black Mohair Alpacas, just opened, at from 25c to 87½c a yard, being decidedly the best value for the prices we have yet offered.
Extra Good Bargains in
BEST BLACK DRESS SILKS,
AT $1.25 TO $3.50 PER YARD.
Being fully one-third under their actual value.
New Colored Dress Silks in all desirable Fall shades, at exceedingly low prices.
At 12½c, Good bargains in Dark Dress Goods.
At 18½c and 25c, Extra Good value in New Dress Goods.
Fine Black and Colored Cashmeres.
French Merinos, all colors.
Camel's Hair Cloth, Twills, &c.
New Sateens, Serges and Mohairs.
New Mourning Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods, great variety.
New Tycoon Reps, Delaines, Plaids, &c.
Poplins, Pongees, Lustres, &c.
LADIES' SUITS!
AND OUTSIDE GARMENTS.
To meet the great demand for our Ladies' Made-up Suits, we have largely increased our facilities for manufacturing them, and hope to be able to furnish a sufficient number to meet all demands in future. We make them up in the best and most fashionable style, of all materials and colors.
JUST OPENED,
Elegant New Jackets and Sacques.
New Shawls, all kinds and qualities.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,
OPENING
OF
SEAL SKIN GOODS
ON
THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 15th AND 16th.
We will open at our
Retail Stores,
A choice assortment of
LADIES' SEAL SKIN
CLOAKS,
MUFFS,
BOAS,
And CAPS,
MEN'S
Turbans, Gloves & Gauntlets,
Which will be offered at Extremely Low Prices. We also have to offer a large line of
Ladies' Cloaks,
Comprising all the LATEST FASHIONS in style of cut and trimmings, in Beaver and Diagonal and Basket Cloth and Cashmere.
Embroidered Polonaise.
Polonaise and Sacque Patterns.
Tabalier and Cuirasse Jackets.
☞To an inspection of which, our customers and friends are invited.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
107 AND 109
PENN AVENUE.

H. J. LYNCH.
No 96 Market Street.
Just received, everything new and desirable in DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS, and
CASHMERES
very cheap. Shawls and Country Blankets at lowest cash prices. oct5

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
49 Sixth Street,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces,
WELLMAN REFLECTOR,
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTLES.
ALSO,
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND
Ventilators, &c., &c.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK
First Arrival, Choicest Styles.
BODY BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
2 AND 3 PLY INGRAIN, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

BRIDGE WORK.
UNION IRON MILLS,
Carnegie, Kloman & Co.,
PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron,
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON,
SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
General Office and Works:
33D STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Samuel A Long, Frank Kohne.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, Cashier.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. WEEH, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 16, 1874.

Current financial affairs have been much better for several days past, and the improved condition of affairs continued yesterday. The banks report activity of legitimate demands, and this argues a cause. That cause may be partially seen in the fact that new manufacturing establishments are being opened, and the present week will work considerable improvement in this particular. The trade is not prosperous, in the sense that heavy orders and large profits are enjoyed, but is regular, steady, and involves small, but fair profits. Thus the money demand improves as the volume of trade enlarges. It is not real estate that causes the demand as but few changes are occurring in the real estate market. It is not speculation, as there is absolutely no advantageous speculation going. Real estate offers none, and New York stocks tend generally to decline.

The interesting feature of foreign financial news is the preparation being made to resume specie payments in France. The remarkable accumulation of specie in France is shown by the report of the French Minister of Commerce, just published, giving statistics of the first seven months of 1874. The imports of specie and bullion were as follows: Gold in bars, 34,000,000 francs; gold coin, 245,000,000 francs; silver in bars, 57,000,000 francs; silver coin, 98,000,000 francs; total, 634,000,000 francs. The exports of specie and bullion were: Gold in bars, 2,000,000 francs; gold coin, 29,000,000 francs; silver in bars, 18,000,000 francs; silver coin, 32,000,000 francs; total, 81,000,000 francs. The net imports of specie into France during the seven months were therefore 553,000,000 francs, or about $110,000,000. The relative importance of this sum may be seen from the fact that the total annual exportation of specie and bullion from the United States for the last three years averages less than $75,000,000 per annum. The preparation for the payment of the German indemnity compelled the session of the Bank of France in 1870 to fix the sum which time the amount of its notes was steadily increased until November, 1873, when they stood at three thousand millions francs. Since that time they have been steadily contracted, and the stock of coin in the bank has risen from 717,000,000 francs in October, 1873, to the enormous sum of nearly two thousand million francs. The stock of specie in France is therefore probably three times as great as it was two years ago, and within the next year the Bank of France will probably resume specie payments.

—By the latest report from Washington the amount of circulation outstanding now is $351,018,546. There yet remains of the $54,000,000 circulation authorized by the act of July 12, 1870, about $3,000,000. The amount of circulating notes held by banks in liquidation is about $7,000,000.

—At New York the real estate market has shown an increased degree of life throughout the past week, and the full attendance upon the sales indicates that a change for the better has taken place.

—There was $18,704,101 gold coined at the mints last year, besides $2,613,636 of silver.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Money		4
Gold	110	110
U. S. 5-20s—1867—coupons	118½	118¾
5-20 1862	113½	113
5-20—1864	113½	113½
" 1865	116½	116½
" 1865 new	116	116
" 1867	117½	117¾
" 1868—coupons	117¾	117¾
10-40's	111¼	111¼
Currency 6's	111¾	111¾
New 5 per cents	111	111
10-40's—coupons	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100⅜	101⅛
Erie	27¼	29⅝
L. S.	91	91½
B. H. & E.	1	1¼
C. C. & I. C.	16⅜	16⅜
St. Paul, Pref.	32⅜	33⅜
Do. Pref.		54
Michigan Southern	78⅜	78⅜
Do. Central	74	74
North Western Common	37⅜	38¼
Do. Pref.	55	54
Rock Island	97⅜	98⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97	97
Pacific Mail	46⅞	47
Western Union Telegraph	76	76¼
Ohio & Mississippi	27	27⅜
Union Pacific	35	35⅝
Toledo & Wabash	18¾	18¾
Harlem	139	139½
Chicago & Alton	98	97
Adams Express	103½	104
American Express	61	61
U. S. Express	65	66
W., Fargo & Co. Express	80	80
Quicksilver		30⅝
A. & P. Pref.		11⅜
Fort Wayne	91	91
Merchants Union Express	18	18
Canton		57
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26	26
Panama	112½	113⅜
Iron Mountain	16	
Ontario		12½

Luther S. Kaufman, broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	54½	
" scrip	104	
Reading	53⅝	
United Cos. of N. J.	127½	127½
Oil Creek	7¾	
Lehigh Valley	61¾	
Central Transportation		43
Empire do.	54	
A. V. R. R. 2-20s	89½	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	67½	

NEW YORK, October 15, 1874.

Money was more active, loaning during the afternoon at 4, closing at 2. The cause of the temporary flurry was the payment of a large amount in dividends, which necessitated the calling in of loans. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 for long time, and 5@6 for short time. The customs receipts were $268,000. Sterling was firmer at 484 for sixty days and 487½ for sight. Gold was quiet and firm at 110@110⅛. The borrowing rates were 1, 2 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $33,000. The clearings were $12,000,000. Governments were firm. State and railroad bonds were quiet. Stocks opened weak at a decline of ⅛ to ⅜ from the closing prices yesterday. Later the market advanced ¼ to 2¾ per cent., the greatest improvement being in Erie. Next in point of interest were Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Wabash, Panama, St. Paul common, Ohios and Union Pacific. The market closed firm at a fraction below the highest point of the day. The stock sales were 165,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Western Union, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 39,000 Erie, 23,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Union Pacific, 7,500 St. Paul, 6,000 Wabash, and 6,000 Ohios.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¼; 5-20s of '62, 113; do of '64, 115¾; do '65, 116½; do '65 new, 116; do of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; new 5s, 112¾; 10-40s, 111¼; currency 6s, 127¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 91; Tennessee, old, 67; do new, 67; Virginia new, 32; do old, 32; North Carolina, old, 24½; do new, 12½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 78¾@78⅞; Canton, 57; Quicksilver, 30⅜; Adams Express, 103; Wells, Fargo & Co., 80; Pacific, 78; American Express, 61; United States Express, 65; Pacific Mail, 47⅜; New York Central, 101⅜@101⅝; Erie, 30; do. preferred, 49; Harlem, 128; do. preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 73; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 87¼; North Western common, 38¾@39; do. preferred, 54; Rock Island, 98¾; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 32⅝; do. preferred, 54; Toledo & Wabash, 18¾; do. preferred, 40; Fort Wayne, 91½; Terre Haute, 7; do. preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 97½; do. preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 27½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64; Burlington & Quincy, 101; Lake Shore, 91; Illinois Central, 93½; Union, 35½; Panama, 109½; Illinois Central, 93½; Union, 35½; Pacific, 22½; Central Pacific, 92¼; Union, 35½; Hartford & Erie, 14½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¼.

LONDON, October 15.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £573,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities is 35¾. Rate for money on Government securities, 2. Consols: money 92⅝@92⅞; account 92⅝@92⅞. U. S. 5-20's of '65, 104½; do of '67, 109½; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 103½; New York Central (ex. coupon), 99; Erie, 25½; do. preferred, 44.

PARIS, October 15.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 7,893,000f. Rentes, 61f. 97½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

There is nothing particularly new or important in commercial circles to which reference has not already been made, with the exception that there has been a general depreciation in values within the past few days. Grain, Flour, Provisions, Sugars, together with country produce generally, including Butter and Eggs, nearly all of which were steadily approaching in value, have taken the back track recently, and the indications just now are that the bottom has not yet been reached. The demand for all the articles in question has, as might be expected, been somewhat curtailed in consequence, as a downward tendency in prices always restricts business, although trade is still holding its own pretty well, it is all quiet on the Philadelphia & New York line, and some comfort in the fact that while business in general is not what it usually is at this particular time, in point of volume, it is in a healthy condition.

APPLES—The arrivals continue to increase, but so is the demand, hence the market is steady at former quotations; $1,50@2,50 for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied and dull, but prices remain unchanged; selling at 6@6c ₱ gallon, in kegs.

BUTTER—Continues to come in pretty freely, and as the supply has commenced to accumulate, prices are weak, and, even for the best grades prices are a shade lower; prime to choice roll quotable at 22@25, and medium to good, 20@22c. Solid packed continues dull, and prices are unchanged.

BEANS—Mediums quoted at $2@2,25 ₱ bushel, and prime navies at $2,40@2,50.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at $10@12 ₱ bbl for Jerseys, and $15 ₱ bbl for Sackett's.

CHEESE—There is a steady local trade, and we can report supplies fully adequate to it; 13@14c for Ohio and 16½@17 for New York Factory. Wholesale prices, 16 to 18, as to quality. Our New York dispatch of yesterday reported the market firmer.

EGGS—The market continues quiet and unchanged; fresh stock quotable at 23@24. Pickled eggs have commenced to appear; quotable at 20c.

FLOUR—There is a fair local trade but no change in prices. Spring wheat flours, $6@6,50 for Wisconsins; $6,50@7 for Minnesota; $7@7,50 for spring wheats; $8@8,50 for red and $7@7,50 for white. Rye Flour, $5,75@6.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues dull, the demand for almost everything in this category is still restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants; and, in addition, merchants are evidently using more caution in regard to whom they sell to; if they were willing to sell on the same terms they did prior to the panic, many of the failures that they could increase their business considerably. The New York dispatch, of yesterday, reported Coffee firmer, while Sugars were weak. To-day's date, were of an entirely different character. Sugars continue quiet, and prices are weak and drooping.

SUGARS.			
Diamond	$1,30	Sugar house ex.	75 @80
Com. mediums	40	Clarified	85 @90
Porto Rico	70@75	drips	75 @80
Sugar house	60	New Orleans	85 @87
Good	60@65		
SUGARS.			
Crushed	11½@12	Not Standard A	11@11¼
Pulverized	11½@12	Off A	10¾@11
Granulated	11½@12	Yellow B	10¼@10½
Standard A	11¼@11¾		
COFFEES.			
Choice Rio ₱ lb	25 @28	Java, O. G.	32 @32
Good Rio ₱ lb	23@25	Fancy Rio	
Fair Rio ₱ lb	21 @22	Roasted	26
Com. Rio ₱ lb	20 @21	Java Roasted	40
RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	6@7	Patna ₱ lb	7@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8@8½		

GRAIN—The entire trade has slacked up within the past few days, in consequence mainly of the reaction in the West, which has, for the time being, unsettled values, and while there has been no quotable decline as yet in prices, the general tone and spirit of the market is weaker. Wheat is quiet and unchanged; Iowa and Ohio red, No. 1, 1,15; and amber and white, $1,18@1,20. The Oat market is less active and offish, but without quotable change, ranging from 50 to 51 for mixed to prime white. New Ear Corn is selling at from 60 to 65c, old Shelled is quotable at 80@90c, the outside figure for prime yellow. Rye and Barley are nominally unchanged at $1@1,05. Spring Barley is quotable at $1,10@1,25, as to quality.

IRON—Dull, in bars, boxes, 3½.

HAY—The receipts of baled continue liberal, and with the supply accumulating, the market is dull and weak, although prices have undergone no change, ranging from $18 to 22 per ton, as to condition and quality.

ONIONS—In fair supply, but with a steady consumptive demand, prices are fully maintained; $2@$4 ₱ bbl, the outside figure for choice silver skins.

POTATOES—There is an unlimited supply on hand, and we can report regular sales at 90@95 by the car load, on track. Sales, $2@3,50 ₱ bbl for Baltimores, and $1@1,50 for Early Rose.

PROVISIONS—A Chicago exchange under date of 14th says: Provisions were moderately active, chiefly in the way of settlement of options on speculative articles, and the market was weak. It declined 50 to 75 cents ₱ bbl on cash pork, 10 to 20c on future do., and 25c per 100 lbs on lard. Meats were nominally weak at former quotations. The receipts of live hogs were so large this morning as to cause a heavy break in prices, and this reacted on product, making holders very anxious to sell. The short interest took hold very freely, but the offerings were in excess of it, which caused a slightly firmer feeling towards the close. The extent to which hogs are now coming forward is causing quite a revulsion in the views of many who have advocated high prices, and the agents of English buyers, who have hitherto held off on a drop, are now looking in the original remark, "Did'nt I tell ye so." Following are the quotations: Mess Pork, Extra Sugar Cured, pulls, 15c; Shoulders, Extra Sugar Cured, pulls, 12c; Breakfast Bacon, 16c; Dried Beef, Extra Sugar Cured, 15c; Beef Tongues, ₱ bbl, $25,00. Lard—Prime Steam, 11; Short Rib Sides, 11½; Clear Sides, 16; Mess Pork, ₱ bbl, $23,00. Lard—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 12½; in half barrels, 13; in kits, 13½, in 3 lb caddies, 17½; in 5 lb do., 17½; in 3 lb pails, 18; in 5 lb do., 17½; in 4 lb do., 17½. Ham Sausage, 10.

POULTRY—Live chickens quotable at 50@60c ₱ pair, for fair to good.

TALLOW—Country, 6@6½; city, 6@6¾.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is almost out of season; quotable at $2,75@3 ₱ bushel.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Alcohol	2,15@2,25	Acid, Acetic	6@8
Aloes, cape	20	Benzoic	1,35@1,40
A Barb	47	Bergam	2,75@3,00
Socot	45	Casia	2,00@2,20
Asafœtida	45@50	Citric	1,45@1,50
Arnica, Flor	18@22	Lemon	0,90@3,20
Annatto, com	40@50	Linseed	85@88
Balm, Copaiba	90@1,00	Oxalic	20@25
Canada	75@80	Opium	11,25@12,00
Bay Rum, 4-5	1,25@1,50	Pot. Bi Carb	20@25
Bit. Sub car	3,70	Bi Chrom	25@30
Sub alt	2,80	Bromide	90@1,10
Blue Mass	1,00	Chlorate	30@35
Vitriol	12½@13½	Iodid	3,85@4,00
Borax, ref'd	17@20	Quinine	2,60@2,70
Brim, Bull, s	4½@5	Prus	12@15
Flor, sulp	5½@6½	Gin, E. I	18@20
Buchu	17@25	Gin, Jam	33@35
Calomel Am	2,25@2,30	Spence	1,85@2,00
Camphor ref	35@40@1	Antip P	80@85
Canawood	7@9	Rhubarb	1,25@1,50
Cantharides, R	35	Sal Soda	1,25@1,50
Rom	30@35	Sar. Hond	58@60
Chloral Hyd	2,40@2,50	Sar. Mex	28@30
Chlorodyne	1,20@1,30	Senega	1,10@1,20
Cincho. Pale	80@90	Spigelia	45@50
Red	1,30@1,40	Val. Eng	38@40
Yellow	58@60	" Ger	30@35
Cochineal	80@90	Saffron Am.	1,60@1,75
Copperas	2@3	Sal Ammon	14@16
Cream Tar	40@50	Soap, Cast	13@15
Cubebs	18@20	Glauber	2½@4
Dandelion	1,10@1,15	Rochelle	35@40
Ergot	50@70	Soda	3@3½
Ether, Nit	45@48	Seed, Canary	3½@3½
Sul	70@75	Cardam	75@80
Ex. Logw'd	11@12	Hemp	7½@8
Liqu. Cal	40@50	Mustard	12@15
" Ital	30@35	Poppy, Alex	22@25
Fustic	3@4	E. I	22@25
Glyser, Pure	30@35	Tinney	28@30
Gum, Ar	70@75	Worm	60@70
Indigo, Man	1,00@1,20	Soap, Castile	12@16
" S. F.	1,10@1,25	White	18@21
Iodine	5,75@6,00	Soda Ash	3@3½
Iodoform	1,00@2	Bi Carb	6@7
Juniper Ber	7@9	Strych. Cry	2,80@3
Logwood	25@31	Pulv	2,70@2,80
Madder	13@17	Sugar Lead	20@28
Magnes, Cal	80@1,00	Tarpen, spts	48@53
Bonnet	45@50	Var. Comb	1,40@1,50
Manna, Flo	60	Copal	1,50@2,00
Morph, Sul.	6,75@7,50	Damar	1,05@1,80
Nit. Silver	1,85@2	Japan	90@1,30
Opium	10,40	Venet. Red	2½@4½
Powd	12,88	Whiting	1½@3½

The Chicago Grain Trade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—There was considerable interest manifested in the course of the grain markets to-day, and an active business was transacted. At the same time a very unsettled feeling prevailed and at times considerable excitement was noticed, especially in the corn market. The legitimate influences were not particularly unfavorable to holders, although not calculated to produce much firmness. The markets, however, were governed more by local speculating causes and the manipulations by local operators than by legitimate influences. The tendency of the markets was decidedly downward, and the "bears" had entire control of trade, and showed their power by establishing a lower range of prices all round, the reduction being more severe on corn than any of the other grains. The markets at the East were without any important change; neither Liverpool nor New York reports received early in the day indicating any change. Although the closing dispatch from New York noted a weaker feeling and a lower range of prices, this latter fact was due probably more to the weakness here than to any other cause, the New York market for the once being secondary to ours. The export demand is very light, and operators generally look for a steady decrease in the continental inquiry, the crop reports from Europe improving almost daily. The liberal country orders for currency indicate that farmers are beginning to realize that values will not be higher, and are showing more willingness to realize on their property. The local speculative elements in our market are nearly all on the "short" side, and on these their influence is used to break prices. The "longs" are mainly country dealers, who have been buying options and holding back their grain in anticipation of establishing a higher range of prices. After the sharp and large advance established in values during the month of September, based mainly on the unfavorable reports current upon the backwardness of producers in sending forward their grain, it is but natural that a reaction should occur, now that producers are beginning to realize that the supply is fully adequate to the demand. The operators, speculators, and others who have been holding grain in anticipation of an advance in values, and speculators who were on the long side, showed a disposition to hedge by selling their grain and going on the "short" side, the offerings being excessively large. The number of country orders received was very light, while there was no shipping demand, shippers not having confidence enough in the Eastern markets and in the strength of our own markets to engage in extensive operations, while the commission houses are taking very few cars. The main interest of the markets centered in Corn, although the wheat and oat markets also attracted considerable attention. At the lower range of prices established there was an active business transacted, the short interest taking advantage of the handsome profit offered, to provide for their outstanding contracts. The receipts were light, but the shipments were heavy, and there was but little freight room engaged.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, October 15.—Cotton steady; middling upland sd; orleans 8½d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 62s 6d. LONDON, October 15.—Tallow 42s 3d@43s 6d.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1874.

ARRIVALS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Sunday	87 cars.	29 cars.	3 cars.
Monday	49 "	6 "	9 "
Tuesday	79 "	35 "	45 "
Wednesday	100 "	29 "	26 "
Thursday	62 "	26 "	9 "
Total	327 "	135 "	97 "
Same time last week	279 "	172 "	94 "

CATTLE.

The market has been fairly active since the date of our last report, and, as compared with last week, there has been an improvement in all kinds, but it was most perceptible in the better grades, of which, as intimated in our report of Wednesday, the supply was scarcely equal to the demand. It was conceded on all hands that common stock sold more readily, and some well informed operators contended that prices ruled higher, but from all we could learn, we do not think there was any general advance; prime to extra steers, there is no doubt, were higher, and the advance may be fairly stated at ⅛ to ¼c ₱ lb. There was a sale of 5 cars of extra South-ern Ohio steers, averaging 1,344 lbs at 7c, with some $40 or $50 off, making the actual price about 6,95, which, it is claimed, would not have brought over 6¾ last week; this drove, which was the best on sale, was owned by Jacob Needy, and bought by Simon O'Donnell, for shipment to New York. None of the Philadelphia buyers have paid over 6¾, and but very few of them would have taken them at that, entailing, as they do, and we think no doubt left it, a loss, that their market won't stand anything above 6½@6¾, no matter how good the cattle may be. The fact is, we were informed by one of the Philadelphia buyers, that 6¾ was the highest price paid here this week for cattle for that market. The "run," as will be seen, has been comparatively light, and the average quality common; the proportion of good, so operators nearly all reported, much smaller than that of last week, and this accounts for the fact that while there is not perceptible or general advance in common cattle, the better ruled from an ⅛ to ¼ higher.

The sales thus far this week, up until noon to-day, footed up 8,341 head, against 3,915 during the corresponding time last week. Philadelphia purchased 68 cars; New York, 24 cars; country dealers, 20 cars; local dealers, 12 cars, and the balance, with a few cars remaining unsold when we left the yards, but they were not the kind wanted or suitable for the Philadelphia market, and in addition, they were held at a price which buyers were unwilling to pay. The buyers here from Philadelphia this week were: Messrs. Maynes, Crouse & Martin, Duffy, Aull, Shamberg & Co., and some others whose names we cannot now recall. New York was represented by Simon O'Donnell, Simon Moses, and Greff & Co. It would be better for the selling interest if there was an increased number of buyers from New York, as it would increase competition and thereby stimulates the market.

The Barrel trade continues very dull, although prices are nominally unchanged; $1,30 for countries, and $1,45 for city; it is understood that a small sale of the latter was made below our quotations.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	Riverside O W	481
Fisher Bros	Sunbeam O W	229
Fisher Bros	Lions O W	161
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	81
Total		952

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & F.	Warden, F. & Co. do	861
Citizens	Tack Bros do	266
Total		1,127

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, October 14.—CHEESE—Receipts for the week, 67,712 boxes; do. last week, 58,925 do; same week last year, 35,266 do. Exports past week 29,236 boxes; do. last week, 44,208 do; same week last year, 35,313 do. Good prices at 10@10¾. Full quotations, 07s 6d for Liverpool. Beerbohm report 66s 6d for Liverpool, and 68s for London. There is a strong feeling in the country for much more active. English quotations have advanced, and it is likely there would be a fair business if we held the stock shippers seem to be searching for, for they have paid the full several times to-day for parcels a shade off from the price. There is considerable accumulation of stock after the moderate export trade, and a part of it is irregular in price owing to low or what is now considered as low grades, the highest grade is only fairly active; for this use sellers obtain 16¾ cents, and there are parcels of strictly Fancy that shippers are asked 17 cents for, while the highest price paid for Western represent trade to grocers; shippers bid 16c for good to prime lines. English Dairy Cheese is of fair quality this season. The Fair to-day, the sales were 6,000 at 15½@16 cents for Fair to Fine Factory. One Fancy Factory brought 16¾ cents. There has been a strong disposition on the part of factorymen to hold for higher rates.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 28,125 pkgs; do last week, 27,296; do same week last year, 18,818 do. Exports past week, 1,043 firkins. Heavy receipts have had a depressing effect upon the market, and it is difficult to make favorable quotations for stock to-day. Butter was marked higher shortly after our last report, but to-day's quotations show shaded figures in many cases for actual sales. Owing to the lower tone of trade very reluctantly, particularly those who are handling high bought stock. In fact, those who are delivering on the Fall contract 33c early endeavor to stave off all attempts to break prices seriously in the face of the still high ruling interior prices. Entire dairies are held for 40c, generally selling at 38c. Now and then a poor one is quoted down to 35c. The most important fluctuation is in pails. Few of any description have sold above 45c. Western shows a decided weak feeling; no grade of it sells as high as an average of the Fall pasture is represented as excellent. Good timothy warm tales are reported from Ostego, Delaware, and Chenango Counties, and the late make of stock of excellent color.

EGGS.—Receipts for the week, 8,646 bbls; do last week, 7,860 do; same week last year, 8,124. The cool weather has rather strengthened the demand, but prices are not working much more in sellers favor than they were last week. The supply at the present is no more attractive than fine Western, as many of them have been held. Receipts add up a liberal quantity for this week, and sellers are willing to release stock at steady prices. Quotations: N. J. and L. I. ₱ doz 27@28; State and Penn, 26@25½; Western choice, fresh, 25@26; Western, fair marks, loss off, 22@24.—*Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 15, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No 1 spring 95c; No 2, 88c cash or seller October; 88½c seller November; No 3, 76@77c cash; 76c seller October; 77c seller November; 63c seller the year; rejected old 72c. Oats dull; No. 1, 47¼c cash; 45¾c seller November; rejected 42½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 1 71 @83c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No 2 $1,01@1,03 cash, according to location; No 3 Spring, $1,01@1,03 seller October, and $1,03 seller November.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand at $19,75 spot; $17,30 seller all year. Lard steady with a moderate demand at 11½c seller all year. Bulk meats dull and unchanged.

On open Board this afternoon Wheat closed steady with a moderate demand at 87@87¼c seller October; 87¼c seller November. Corn unsettled and lower at 72¾@73c cash; 72¾c seller October. Oats dull and lower; 46¾c seller October; 46¾c November. Whisky 95c with a moderate demand at 91.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Flour; buyers favor and moderate demand; receipts 23,460 barrels; superfine western and State $4,35@4,60; common to good $4,65@5,25; fancy do $5,30@5,60; extra white wheat extra $5,90@6,35; St. Louis $5,10@5,50, $6,25. Rye and Corn meal quiet. Wheat irregular and unsettled; receipts 156,000 bushels; No. 2 spring $1,17@1,17½; No 3 do (chicago) $1,06@1,07; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,11; No. 2 Northwest $1,07; No 2 Duluth $1,11½. Rye quiet at 97c@1,02. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; steady; receipts 141,000 bushels; mixed western 90c; new 83c. Oats lower but more active; receipts 41,000 bushels; mixed western 56@57c; white 61@64c. Hay, Hops, Molasses and Rice unchanged. Coffee firm at 15¾@22c. Sugar dull and holders firm. Petroleum quiet; crude 8½c; refined 21½c. Tallow steady; strained 8¾@9. Turpentine heavy at 38½c. Eggs firm at 24@25c. Pork lower at $20,50@21. Beef and Cut Meats quiet. Middles firmer; long clear 11c; short clear 10c. Lard firm; prime steam 13¾@13½c. Butter dull and heavy; western 20@30c; Orange county dull; market firm; common to prime 12½@15½c. Whisky dull and prices lower; $1,05.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; Southern dull; western $1,23; No 2 do $1,22; No 2 do $1,16; red western $1,22. No 2 do $1,19@1,19½. Corn dull; Southern and western mixed, 72@73c; yellow, 75c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay weak at $16@20. Provisions dull. Pork nominal; $22,75@23. Bacon in moderate demand; shoulders 9c; clear rib 13¼@13½c. Sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard dull and nominal; 12c. Butter; western firm and in good demand at 35@37c. Coffee unchanged. Petroleum nominally 15c. Whisky lower at $1,05.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—Cotton quiet at 14¾ @14¾c. Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 69@70c. Oats quiet at 45c. Rye steady at 95c. Barley unchanged. Linseed oil firm at 85c. Lard oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 23@25c. Pork in moderate demand at 22@22½. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and unsettled; shoulders 7½@8c; clear rib 13¼c; clear sides at 13¾@14c. Whisky; demand fair and market firm at 96c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—Flour quiet; State, Indiana and Ohio $5,05@6,25. Wheat steady; red $1,19@1,20; white $1,28@1,35. Rye $1,08. Corn quiet and weak; yellow and mixed western 95 @97c. Oats quiet; white 56@63c; mixed 56c. Whisky $1,05. Butter lower; western prime 32@33c. Cheese prime white firmer at 14½@15½c. Eggs firmer; western 25@26c. Petroleum firmer; refined 11¾@11¾c; crude in bbls 8@8½c; in bulk 5¾@5½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—Cotton lower; low middling 14½c. Flour firm. Wheat dull; No 3 red fall $1,20@1,20½. Corn dull at 80c. Oats dull; No 2 45½@46c. Barley quiet; fall extra nixed 80c; lower at 90@91c. Whisky lower at 91c. Pork quiet at $22. Bacon firmer at 7½, 13½@14c. Lard 11c. Hogs; Yards $5,05@5,90; butchers' $5,70@6,00. Cattle unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat; demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee 97½c; No 2 86½c. Oats dull and lower, from lower and in light demand. No 2 mixed 75½c. Rye quiet and lower; No 1 86c; No 2 82c. Barley weak and declined; No 2 seller October $1,07½; seller November $1,04; No 3 94c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 15.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull; No 2 white Wabash $1,16½; No 3 do $1,11; No 1 white Michigan $1,12; extra do $1,17; amber $1,06. Corn quiet; high mixed 73½c; seller October 75½c; Michigan 75c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 and Michigan 50c; white 51½c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, October 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; extra $1,17; No 1 $1,12½; amber $1,03½. Corn dull at 85c. Oats dull and declined to 48@49c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—Cotton quiet; 14½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bacon dull at 7¾, 13½@14½c. Sugar cured hams 14½c. Bulk meats nominal. Lard nominal. Whisky 98c. Hay $20@22.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 15.—Cotton quiet at 13½. Flour quiet at $4,30@6. Wheat steady at $1,25. Corn steady at 81. Oats 65c. Lard 16½c. Bacon; shoulders 10½c; sides 13½@15½c. Sugar cured hams 14½c, all packed. Whisky dull at $1,02.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 15.—Flour quiet at $3@6,25. Wheat 95@$1,10. Corn; new ear 50c; shelled 74@75c. Oats steady at 50@52c. Rye steady at 85@86c. Barley firm at $1,05@1,10.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 15.—Cotton weak and nominally unchanged. Bacon a shade lower; shoulders 8½; sides 14½c. Other articles nominal and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 15.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club held at $1,15. Corn lower at 92@93c. Barley quiet.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 15.—Wheat dull and weak at $1,04@1,05. Corn steady at 84c. Oats dull at 52@53c. Petroleum unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Beeves: receipts 780 head, making 3,560 for three days, against 4,675 same time last week; quality common, mainly with a large share of Texas and Cher

HOME NEWS.

Funeral Ceremonies.

The funeral of the late Dr. A. C. Murdoch was very largely attended yesterday. The religious ceremonies at the house were conducted by Rev. W. J. Reed, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. G. Brown. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Dr. John Dickson, Dr. Addison Arthurs, Dr. Tindle, Dr. S. Purviance, Simon Johnston, A. W. Rook, J. B. Cherry and W. H. Mechling.

City Property.

At a meeting of the Committee on City Property, held last night, the pay-roll, amounting to $1,170.30, was approved and ordered to be paid. The contract for the construction of a sewer to drain the Thirty-sixth ward station house was awarded to Messrs. Laughey & Call at fifty cents per foot. The sub-committee on the Twelfth and Fourteenth ward station houses were directed to make such repairs as are necessary. Adjourned.

Taken Into Custody.

Samuel Baird, of Washington county, was arrested at Mansfield on Wednesday evening by United States Detective Pender for selling liquor without a license. He is charged with having dealt in strong drink for some time, and while in Mansfield, at the time above named, to which place he had gone for a fresh supply, he was snatched by the officer. He was committed to jail for trial, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Gamble.

Seventh Ward Republicans.

We have been authorized to state that there will be a general meeting of Republicans, of the different election districts of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, at the Franklin street School House, on Saturday evening next, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. It is hoped and expected there will be a full attendance of all earnest Republicans who take an interest in the approaching election, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

No Sir-ee.

In the interests of fair play, as between the *Leader* and the Oil City *Derrick*, we make room for the former's denial of the charge that it was influenced in its attacks on Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, by any other motive than that of the loftiest moral principle. Says the *Leader*: "In reply to all this stuff, we have only this to say; that we have no nearer relationship or acquaintance with Mr. Colbert, whoever he is, than we have with the man in the moon; and that, with regard to the other impeachments, not the 'leading' nor any other owner of the *Leader*, has, ever had, or ever desires to have, any 'sinecure,' or any other position in any department of the internal revenue, or any other office within the gift of the government."

Bill in Equity.

In the Prothonotary office yesterday a bill in equity was filed by Joseph Michel and Eliza Michel through their attorney Robert Arthurs against Daniel Bennett, William Bennett and George E. Long. The complainants set forth in their petition that on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1866, Daniel and William Bennett were seized in fee of a certain lot of ground in East Birmingham on Railroad and James streets, 69 feet 2 inches by 72 feet with a certain reservation. That the said Daniel and William Bennett sold the same to George Lang on the 24th of March, 1866, for which he paid the sum of $1,100. On delivering the deed after certain mortgages were paid it was made to George Lang and delivered to him, though it was signed by said George Lang. He afterwards sold the property to the petitioners as above who paid $2,500 for the same, and who are now in peaceable possession of the same, but the mistake of putting Lang for Long has put a cloud on their title and they therefore ask that the mistake be changed in order to make the deed marketable.

A Balloon Wedding.

A "balloon wedding," which could not be arranged in Pittsburgh, is to be a Cincinnati sensation. The *Commercial* of that city, recording the fact, says:

"The bridal party that will make an ascension Saturday afternoon, at the close of the Hippodrome performance, has been completed, with the exception of a clergy. A Swedenborgian minister in Pittsburgh has offered to come, and a clergyman in this city is deliberating over the invitation he has received. The bride is Miss Mary E. Walsh, of New York City, one of the prettiest of Barnum's equestrienne. The bridegroom is Charles M. Colton, a ticket seller, who also resides in New York City. The General Manager of the Hippodrome, Mr. W. E. Coup, will give away the bride. He has been in Europe all summer, and has never made an ascension. Miss Annie Yates, of Albany, a hurdle racer, will be the bridesmaid. Of this party only the bride has been up in a balloon. We are assured that this will be the first balloon wedding on record, and that it is a genuine affair throughout." Mr. Barnum ought to go along to give away the bride, but he has married a wife and must be excused. He gives directions, however, to fit the bride out in elegant style at his cost.

CHARTIERS-VALLEY FAIR.

A Successful Exposition.

The Chartiers Valley Fair, which closed Friday evening, was one of the most successful enterprises of the kind in Washington county. The grounds located just on the outskirts of Cannonsburg, were in splendid condition, the buildings all substantial and well adapted to the purpose, and every facility was afforded exhibitors.

The display of goods in all directions was large. In the line of agricultural implements there was an especially select assortment. In fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc., and in articles of domestic utility, the exhibition was in every way creditable and interesting. The stock on hand also of an exceptionally fine character, and gave evidence that the farmers of Washington county were fully up to the times and knew what good stock was and how to raise it.

The attendance at the fair was very large —several thousand people being present each day. Among those were a number of Pittsburghers. The St. Cecelia band furnished the music. Mr. George W. Evans' stud "Joe Wallace" carried off the prize for "Horses for all purposes." Another famous horse for racing was Mr. W. C. Cooke's mare "Lucy." The Pittsburgh horses were highly complimented by horse-fanciers, who knew something of the good points in the equine breed.

The fair throughout was harmoniously managed, and was a success of which its managers may well be proud.

THE TAXPAYER'S UNION.

The Rising Main Question and Taxation.

The Taxpayer's Central Union held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon in the Bank of Commerce building. The meeting was very small there being but twelve or fifteen members present. On motion, Mr. George Finley was called to the chair and Mr. C. N. Shaw was elected Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The different committees having in charge the work of the Union reported progress.

Mr. McClain presented the following:

Resolved, That our sub-committee be instructed to proceed without delay to a final decision of the rising main contract, because if words so plain, and which in other States have required contracts to be given to the lowest bidder, are held by our courts to mean the highest bidders, then we can see no use for the enactment of laws or constitutions.

Adopted.

Mr. Finley said that the very ditchers who dig our ditches are laughing at the decision of the Court in the rising main matter, and Judge Mellon also said that the surprise manifested at the decision was quite general.

Mr. Norton, from the Committee on Taxation and Classification, called up the report submitted at a previous meeting, and made a lengthy speech in regard to it. He was followed by Messrs. Mellon, O'Keefe, Finley and others. Letters were received from Messrs. Wood and Larimer, legislative candidates, stating that they are in accord with the objects of the Union, &c. Adjourned.

THE STREETS OF ALLEGHENY.

Agreement With a Railroad Company —Bessy Street Contracts Awarded—Breakers in Prospect.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening in Clerk White's office with Mr. J. C. Patterson in the chair.

Mr. Ackley moved that the Committee recommend to Councils the vacation of Bidwell street, from the railroad to Washington avenue, and the opening of a new street of a width of fifty-two feet alongside of the said railroad, from Bidwell street to Washington avenue, provided the P., F. W. and C. R. R. Company agrees to pay all the expenses of opening, grading and paving of said street and all the expenses necessary for the protection of the street, it also being understood that the railroad company shall have the right to lay a third track alongside of their present tracks, on the west side of Bidwell street.

The motion occasioned considerable discussion and it was finally adopted by six ayes to five nays.

Mr. Cochran moved that a clause be inserted in the contract to the effect that the railroad company shall not shift cars across Washington avenue. Adopted. The City Solicitor was directed to prepare the necessary papers to carry out the agreement.

An ordinance for grading Spring alley, from Long alley to Green street, was ordered to be prepared and submitted to Councils. Also an ordinance for a lateral sewer on Ferry Lane, from its present terminus to Kerr street.

The contract for repairing the pavement on Cedar alley, was awarded to James Orr for $6,000.

The contract for grading and paving McClure avenue was awarded to John Shetzel for $43,508.

The contract for grading and paving Charles street was awarded to James Orr for the sum of $55,380. The lowest bid was that of Isaac Meyers, which was $60,031, but the committee declined to award him the contract for the reason that, it is alleged, he did not act as the committee think he should have done with a former contract awarded to him. It is said that Mr. Meyers intends to contest the matter and compel the committee to give him the contract.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

State Supreme Court.

[*Chief Justice Agnew presiding.*]

George W. Canfield, plaintiff in error and below, vs. John Gilmore, defendant in error and below. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by C. B. M. Smith for plaintiff in error, and D. D. Bruce, contra. This is a case in which it seems that in 1868 James F. and William R. Troy, or one of them, as surviving partner, brought suit in the District Court against the owners of the steamboat "Fairplay," for coal furnished to them. It was an attachment suit in which the steamboat was tied up. Mr. Canfield seems to have been interested in the boat, as agent for it, and was anxious to aid the owners in having her released. He went to Capt. Gilmore and succeeded in getting him on a bond with himself and the Captain of the boat to release it, and he agreed that he would keep Captain Gilmore harmless from any loss on account of his going on that bond. The boat was released and the suit was then tried, the bond taking the place of the boat, as security for the debt. On the trial it appears that a question was raised as to whom the coal was furnished. Mr. Canfield claiming that it was furnished on his own individual credit. After the suit was brought, it seems that an assignment of the claim was made to one Mullen. Judgment was also entered for about $800 with costs.

Mr. Canfield had, prior to the entry of this judgment, obtained a judgment against the Troys, the legal plaintiffs in the action against the "Fairplay," and that judgment appears to have been unpaid. He issued an execution attachment, and served the owners of the "Fairplay" as garnishees. That attachment seems to have been pending at the time of the suit. The verdict in the case was for the Troys for the use of Mullen. Mr. Canfield thought he was entitled to the money on his attachment, but did not make application for the payment of the money into court, when the right to it could be contested by Canfield and Mullen, until seven months after the verdict in the case. Mr. Barton, attorney for the plaintiffs in the case tried, either issued an execution or gave notice to Gilmore and Canfield that he was to issue an execution, when Gilmore went to Canfield and Canfield raised the money and gave it to Gilmore, who gave it to Mr. Barton, and he assigned the judgment on the record at the same time to Gilmore. The amount of that money appears to have been about $1,054.00, which is the money in dispute in this case, and which Canfield claims to recover from Gilmore on the ground that he did not pay it in accordance with his instructions. Mr. Canfield thought Gilmore should have attended to the paying of the money into Court, and Gilmore denies that he understood that such was the arrangement. The jury found for the defendant below.

Dravo's appeal, *certiorari* to the District Court of Allegheny county, was quashed.

William Holmes, appellant, and complainant below. *Certiorari* sur appeal from the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argued by Messrs. Bayne & Magee for appellant, and Thomas C. Lazear, Esq., contra. Both parties in this case are residents of East Liberty. The appellant in this case owned a farm in the State of Indiana, and the respondent asked him to exchange it for a farm in the neighborhood of East Liberty. With a view of carrying out this exchange the appellant and his wife visited the farm in East Liberty and there agreed to make the exchange. The deed to the Indiana farm was tendered with the money in addition, which was to be given but the repellant in return only offered a deed for his farm signed by himself, without the signature of his wife, which plaintiff refused, but afterward accepted it. The case came up in the Court below in a bill in equity, and a master was appointed and reported in favor of enforcing the contract or allowing damages. Defendant's counsel filed objections, the Court sustained objections, overruled the report of the master and dismissed the case at the cost of plaintiff.

Appeal of James B. Fulton, William V. Evans and James McCall, executors of John M. Porter, deceased. *Certiorari* to the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county. Argued by S. A. Purviance for appellants, Shaler contra. This is a will case in which the heirs of the late John M. Porter brought suit to set aside the will, on account of an insufficient length of time intervening between the making of the instrument and the death of the maker, together with some dissatisfaction on the part of the heirs in the distribution of the funds.

Appeal of Jane B. Patterson, administratrix of Alexander Payne, deceased, plaintiff in error and below, vs. Alexander Patterson, administrator, and Mrs. Patterson, administratrix of Abram Patterson, deceased. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argued by Messrs. John Glenn, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and J. M. Stoner, Esq., contra. This was an action in assumpsit.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

M. A. Woodward, assignee of S. E. McClean, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, vs. Susannah McClean. By agreement of parties in this case was for the Troys for the use of Mullen. Mr. Canfield thought he was entitled to the money on his attachment, but did not make application for the payment of the money into court, when the right to it could be contested by Canfield and Mullen, until seven months after the verdict in the case. Mr. Barton, attorney for the plaintiffs in the case tried, either issued an execution or gave notice to Gilmore and Canfield that he was to issue an execution, when Gilmore went to Canfield and Canfield raised the money and gave it to Gilmore, who gave it to Mr. Barton, and he assigned the judgment on the record at the same time to Gilmore. The amount of that money appears to have been about $1,054.00, which is the money in dispute in this case, and which Canfield claims to recover from Gilmore on the ground that he did not pay it in accordance with his instructions. Mr. Canfield thought Gilmore should have attended to the paying of the money into Court, and Gilmore denies that he understood that such was the arrangement. The jury found for the defendant below.

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HUNTED DOWN.

A Raid on the Allegheny Burglars—A Lot of Stolen Property Recovered.

Our readers will, no doubt, remember the numerous burglaries which have been committed in Allegheny within the last few days, and will be glad to learn of the arrest of a number of the supposed guilty parties. Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, Lieutenant Roll, while patroling his beat, discovered two men entering a house at No. 102 Robinson street. Supposing they were boarders, his suspicions were not aroused until two others soon followed, when he began to inquire into the matter. After the gang had settled themselves in the house, he overheard them alleging that he was supposed to be the spoils of the night, when he awaited further developements. After a time, two of the party came out and wended their way to the suspension bridge down Duquesne way and into a bowling back of the Young Men's Home, all this time being followed by the vigilant Lieutenant, who in the meantime sent word to the Mayor's office, Lieutenant Miller and a search warrant.

Officers Miller and Captain Wilson joined him on Duquesne way, having the necessary papers in their possession. The trio went into the house above mentioned, and succeeded in arresting a man who gave the name as James McMullen whom they conveyed to the Mayor's office. On searching the house the following articles were found: Two bottles of champagne, a jug of whisky, a lot of silverware, a quantity of ladies' coats, comprising dress and overcoats, two large satchels containing five new vests, four hats of different styles, apparently new, a lot of towels, shirts worn and unworn, gloves and several other small articles, such as gold pens, lockets, emblems, &c. The articles were taken in a wagon to the Mayor's office, where they can be seen.

The house on Robinson street was next visited, where a man giving his name as Rufus Conner was captured. On his way to the Mayor's office he attempted to effect his escape where one of the officers drew a revolver and fired at him, the ball taking effect in the right cheek, passing under his nose and coming out through the other cheek. This house was also searched, which brought to light one gold watch and chain, two silver watches, several gold lockets, a new pocket book, gold studs, one pair of opera glasses, several pairs of new kid gloves, with and without fur on the wrists, a set of new razors in a morocco case, three gold-headed canes, one cane minus the head, new boots and shoes, five coats of different patterns, three hats, a quantity of cigars, a guitar, lot of soap, two pairs of pantaloons and suspenders, &c. Most of the goods have been identified by Dr. Powers, Jos. Rose, the saloon keeper in Allegheny, and Susman, the pawnbroker, the parties who have been robbed within the past few days.

Eccles Robinson, Alexander and John Swords were also captured in the house on Robinson street, yesterday morning. Connor and McMullin were committed in default of $5,000 bail last evening to await a hearing to-morrow. Robinson was released on $500 bail, while Alexander and John Swords remain in the lock-up. No less than six informations were lodged against Conner and McMullin last night.

NOCTURNAL VISITORS.

Three New Robberies Reported Yesterday Morning.

Burglaries in this city are becoming an everyday occurrence in these latter days. The house of J. Altman, No. 36 Watson street, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning and goods carried away valued at over $2,000. Mr. Altman keeps on hand a supply of peddler's goods which enabled the nocturnal visitors to make a good haul. The bakery of Mr. Sheppard, on Liberty street, was also entered sometime yesterday morning, and a considerable amount of cakes and candies carried off. More goods were destroyed, however, than were taken away by the thieves. A coat belonging to Mr. Sheppard was stolen.

While these thefts were being committed in the heart of the city, the East End had one or two callers. The residence of Mr. M. Edwards, on Lincoln avenue, was entered yesterday morning, entrance having been effected through a window in the rear of the house, the shutter of which had been just removed. A dress coat, two vests, a pair of spectacles, sleeve buttons and studs, and a gold mounted pencil were carried off. A pair of pants were left behind, which are supposed to have been stolen from some residence in the neighborhood.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The Twelfth ward station house is undergoing its Fall cleaning and painting.

....A temperance mass meeting will be held in Crusade Hall, North avenue, Allegheny, this evening.

....The Synod of Pittsburgh begins its session to-day in the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

....It is proposed to connect the Castle Shannon Railroad with the proposed road from Washington to Waynesburg.

....The Committee on Wharves and Landings of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved bills amounting to about $400.

....Company A, Washington Infantry, goes on an excursion to New Texas this morning, on the invitation of the Pearson Zouaves.

....A temperance lunch house was opened last night on Valley street, in Lawrenceville. A cup of coffee and a sandwich for five cents.

....Officer Reed, of the South Side, has been reinstated on the police force, the charges against him having been dismissed as untrue.

....It is said a corporation is being formed on the South Side, for the purpose of dredging the rivers of California and the territories.

....The Pittsburgh *Herald* comes to us this week in quarto form, and presents a very creditable appearance, both in matter and makeup.

....Improved furnaces for melting glass have been placed in the works of Messrs. A. & D. H. Chambers, South Side, with satisfactory results.

....Next Wednesday the Buffalo Valley Railroad—a branch of the Connellsville—extending from Garrett to Berlin, will be formally opened.

....Nature has hung up her pictures for the autumn season, and a glance at the forest or the orchard reveals the grandest art gallery that the world knows.

....The total cost of the Reform School building and grounds at Morganza will be $563,284. The old House of Refuge will realize by sale about half this amount.

....At a meeting of the Mt. Washington Presbyterian Church on Wednesday night, Deacons Strain and McMillan tendered their resignations, which were not accepted.

....The Board of Viewers was engaged yesterday afternoon in hearing complaints against the assessment for the improvement of Fifth avenue. Some of the property holders are quite wrathy on the subject.

....The credit for the arrest of the burglars in Canfield's store on Monday night is due to Lieut. Simon Roll, of the Fourth District, who was ably assisted by Capt. Wilson, Dick Geary and Jerry Smith.

....The roof of the Columbia engine house, on Anderson alley, Allegheny, was set on fire yesterday afternoon, by a defective flue. It was extinguished by the company before much damage was done.

....Puddling has been suspended at the American Iron Works on account of the high price of iron material. The grate bars of seventy-one furnaces were pulled out yesterday morning, and the fires extinguished.

....The Twenty-sixth Quarterly Convention of the Good Templars of Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland and Greene counties will be held at Braddock on Wednesday and Thursday, October 28th and 29th.

....A boy by the name of Louis Sherer, aged eleven years, and whose parents reside on Elm street near Clark, fell from a tree near Oakland while gathering hickory nuts on Wednesday afternoon, fracturing both thighs and otherwise sustaining severe injuries.

....Last evening, about five o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded from Box 2 in Allegheny, occasioned by the discovery of fire in a house on Wayne street, near Ohio street. The fire was extinguished before the department arrived and before but slight damage was done.

....The plans of a would-be incendiary, who was about to fire a building at Brady's docks, on Thursday night, were spoiled by a policeman at that place. It is thought he was taking this method of revenge on the parties who kept a constant watch for violators of the local option law.

....We understand that Messrs. Gardner & Bros., of Pittsburgh, have made arrangements with the Glasgow Gas Company, (Scotland) to supply them with two hundred of their patent lamps, to be sent to Glasgow as cheap as to Louisville, Ky. Their works are at Lockport, Westmoreland county.

....The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils met last evening and authorized the Controller to advertise for a six thousand pound bell, and also striking aparatus for a fire-alarm bell. The Superintendent of the Fire-alarm Telegraph was authorized to extend the telegraph line and place it in good condition.

....James McKelvy, a farmer, residing near Wilkinsburg, met with a serious accident on Wednesday while returning to his home in a buggy. His horse took fright and ran with such speed that Mr. McKelvy was thrown out, alighting on his head, producing injuries so severe that but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

....The following persons have been elected officers of the Germania Burial Society: President, Dr. W. English; Vice President, Dr. N. M. Patton; Secretary, A. C. Jarrett; Treasurer, A. Cook; Financial Secretary, S. A. Wallace; Librarian, A. J. Cooper; Sentinel, Wm. Dunn; Leader, J. A. Read; Organist, Miss McClintock; Assistant, Miss Slicker.

....A six hundred pounder gun to be worked by hydraulic power is now being made at the works of Sir Wm. Armstrong, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. The shot and shell will be lifted to the muzzle—rammed, &c., and the whole reloading of the gun be performed by simply touching a small lever or handle. So writes Mr. Richard Nichol, of this city, who is now visiting that country.

....A gang of thrifty burglars bothers Burgettstown. A few nights ago a number of houses were entered and Mr. F. Heed lost $75, Mr. Lem Tucker a watch worth $75 and $18 in money, Conductor Baker a gold watch and chain, $7 and a pistol, Mr. Kemp a quantity of money and jewelry, and Mr. Shipley a lot of valuables. The yawning shot-gun vainly awaits the robber's return.

....A woman who is supposed to be a Mrs. Boyd, from Philadelphia, was taken into custody yesterday afternoon by an officer on the South Side, she, having given evidence of insanity, caused by the death of her son who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad. She was taken to the station house where she will remain for a short time, awaiting the arrival of information regarding her.

....In an item on Monday morning, Mr. Robert Mathews was implicated in the stealing of some shirt studs from an auction store on Federal street, Allegheny, which has since proven to be an error as Mr. Mathews was not arrested, and was not in the company of the man Dempsey, who was locked up. The mistake probably arose from Dempsey giving Mr. Mathew's name out of malicious intent.

....Yesterday afternoon Sarah Ann Cabe, from no saloon, Va., from whom the silverware found in the possession of McClay and Marion was stolen, arrived in the city and claimed her property. All of the silverware lost by her, except a spoon and a cream jug, was recovered. She objected to paying the entire amount of the reward, fifty dollars, but finally agreed to give forty. The thieves were sent to the workhouse for thirty days in order to allow the Ohio lady time to consult with her friends regarding the propriety of prosecuting them.

PERSONAL.

***Many ministers heard Dio Lewis talk yesterday.

***Col. Thomas A. Scott passed through the city yesterday on his way to Columbus, Ohio.

***Mrs. A. W. Black, President of the W. C. T. U., will return from St. Louis next week.

***Mr. John S. Cochran, of the firm of Cochran & Co., lumber dealers, Allegheny, leaves the city this morning for Florida.

***Rev. Joseph King, of this city, presided at the anniversary of the Christian Missionary Society, held at New Castle on Wednesday.

***Harry Watson, Esq., of the *Shenango Valley Argus*, was in the city a short time yesterday, on his way to Philadelphia. He reports the *Argus* in a flourishing condition, and the District as certain of a large majority for the Republican ticket at the approaching election.

***M. H. Collins, Titusville; R. H. Young, Monongahela City; O. W. Richardson, W. Eckstein, Philadelphia; James Ailes, H. Miller, Alliance, O.; John Wilhelm, Connellsville; Thomas H. Wheeler, Oil City; C. Grove, New Castle; Ezra McConnell, Cadiz, O.; J. H. Blinn and nephew and R. M. Gates, Steubenville, O., were among the guests registered at the Central Hotel yesterday.

***Among the names registered at the St. Clair Hotel yesterday were Robert Young and wife, W. C. Bryson, James M. Campbell, Sunbury; James G. Haymaker, Butler; Thomas Watson, Petrolia; James Mitchell, New Castle; James Wray, Jr., New Brighton; Henry Tulle, Brookville; John Dubois, Williamsport; J. S. Beatty, Slate Lick; Mrs. Patterson, Mt. Pleasant and J. Ward, Dempseytown.

***Among the registrations at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday were M. H. Collins, R. W. Hall, Titusville; A. P. Odell, Alexander Marshall, Oil City; G. W. Wells, wife and son, George H. Taylor, Brownsville; N. Dodson wife and daughter, Bethlehem; John A. Wells, Washington; Mrs. Barrett and children, Wm. H. French, M. Aarons, J. M. Thompson, Philadelphia; Harry Watson, Greenville; J. C. Christy, East Palestine; John W. Wallace, New Castle; James Van Horn, Mahoning; David Patterson, Kittanning; D. C. Needham, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. G. Morse, Canton, Ohio; H. Davis, Foxburg; A. H. Cosly, H. H. Phillips, and George W. Wheeler, Erie.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

James R. Mellon to Rachel Hitty, December 5, 1872, lot in Mellon's plan, Turtle Creek, 33x105 feet. Price.....$450

W. H. McLaughlin to R. McLaughlin, October 15, 1874, tract of land in Plum township, containing 10 acres and 25 rod and limestone underlying the same. Price 4,000

W. W. Berchfield to Samuel Plumer et al, October 15, 1874, tract of land in Mifflin township, containing 11 acres and 135 9-10 perches. Price.....$18,400

George Erdner to George Dawson, September 15, 1873, tract of land in Ross township, containing 21 acres and 108 perches. Price.....$5,000

Jacob and Delilah Caler to Francis M. Caler, Aug. 3, 1872, three lots in Allentown borough, 50x75 feet. Price.....$900

Howard Morrison to C. A. Morrison, Feb. 1874, tract of land in Twenty-second ward, city, containing 8 acres and 61 7-100 perches. Price.....$8,500

Penn Avenue Building, David and Homestead Association, David McCandless, Sept. 21, 1874, sixty-four lots, Eighteenth ward city, in Moreby's plan. 20x100 feet each. Price.....$76,036.50

Wm. Gilmore to Eliz. Martin, Oct. 1, 1874, lot in Fourteenth ward, city, 40x80 feet. Price.....$2,000

John Medsker to Enoch Medsker, May 17, 1864, two lots in Millersville, with buildings. Price.....$800

C. H. Love to Mary Foley, June 15, 1868, two lots in Chartiers borough, 50x100 feet. Price.....$800

Harvey A. Stephenson to Margaret E. Hare, May 16, 1874, two lots in Thirty-first ward, city, 50x167 feet 5 inches with buildings. Price.....$1,750

Robert H. Wills et ux., to David Dunlap, April 14, 1870, tract of land in Indiana township, containing 18 acres and 27 perches. Price.....$1,000

Marshall Cooper et ux. to Jane Nease, Oct. 22, 1872, tract of land in Chartier's township, containing 2 acres and 56 perches, with buildings. Price.....$5,000

David W. Riggs et ux. et al. to John Downing, Aug. 4, 1873, lot in David W. Riggs et al. plan in McKeesport borough, with buildings. Price.....$250

John Downing to David W. Riggs et al., Oct. 6, 1874, lot in McKeesport borough, in plan made for David W. Riggs et. al. with buildings. Price.....$250

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,

AT A. W. ERWIN'S,

172 AND 174 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods trade. Our stock is unusually full and complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the best bargains in Dry Goods, as they are offered in the Eastern markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now. We respectfully ask an examination of the quality of our goods, and a comparision of our STYLES and PRICES with those of any other house in the Dry Goods trade.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Another Comet Flaming in the Sky.

Another comet more resplendent in its caudal appendage than the last, now spreads its luminous tail athwart the cerulean vault. It was discovered by the Public Library of Kentucky, and its name is the Last Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of that noble institution, to come off November 30th. Twenty thousand prizes are announced on the full front of this heavenly body with a grand distribution of $2,500,000 to ticket-holders, and the prizes ranging $250,000 down to $50, more in characters of living light in its track.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d&S

DIO LEWIS IN PITTSBURGH.

His Address in Christ Church—He Favors the Crusade—And Blocks out a Plan—But Has Nothing to Say on Prohibition.

Yesterday afternoon an audience of several hundred people, in which both sexes pretty fairly divided the honors, assembled in the pretty lecture room of Christ M. E. Church, Penn avenue, to listen to a few words on the Temperance question from Dio Lewis. It was a very patient audience, and there was full opportunity for the exercise of that noble virtue, for Mr. Lewis did not put in an appearance until three o'clock—half an hour later than he was due on the stage.

The meeting was under the supervision of the lady Crusaders, and was presided over by Mrs. Allen, supported by half a dozen coadjutors who took a seat with her on the platform.

The exercisers were introduced by the singing of the hymn "Nearer My God to Thee," the congregation remaining seated while the singing went on, and apparently concentrating their attention upon the prospective speaker. He was a man of medium height, robust build, very fresh ruddy face, light complexion, heavy bushy hair and whiskers, of a glossy and silvery color, and a high forehead—phrenologically indicative of thought and sentiment.

When the hymn was concluded he was introduced by the presiding officer, and stepped briskly forward to the reading desk, upon which was laid a Bible, from which he read Paul's instructions as to the treatment of "a brother overtaken in a fault." The Scripture selection he explained was not to be taken as a text, but was suggestive of the spirit and feeling of charity with which a discussion of the subject before them should be entered into.

With these preliminary proceedings the speaker commenced his address, speaking in an easy, but animated conversational style, which made listening a pleasure. He adverted at the outstart to the great evil of intemperance—that which ruined body and soul, and gave a number of physiological illustrations, showing the effects of alcohol on the stomach and brain. By these illustrations he established the truth of the proposition that alcohol was a poison deadly in its effects, and one that brought the moderate drinker as well as the immoderate, down to suffering and death. The point made in this part of his address was that no man could take a single glass of wine or ale without using a stimulant without its effects telling upon his physical well-being.

Having thus established the fearful evils of the use of alcohol, the speaker naturally drifted into the consideration of the best means of stopping the traffic, and at once announced his faith in the beneficial influence of the Crusade movement. It was a movement of God, which angels looked upon with pleasure, and which every man, down in the truest feelings of his soul, endorsed. Men did not universally admit this. Some of them expressed their disapproval, and were free in expressing their disapprobation, but every man, in his better moments, must confess to himself that an appeal to the Living Power for help to appeal to the liquor seller to stop the business was after all the strongest work for the advancement of the Temperance cause. He believed in it and he knew it was doing good. In his travels in hundreds of places he had discovered the trade in liquor curtailed by it, and public and private tippling very measurably circumscribed. He instanced the effect of the Crusade on the sales of wines, &c., to the "Clubs" had during the past eight months, as shown by the figures, decreased one-half from the aggregate of the same time last year. He considered this a victory, and like incidents, victories, even though all the shops were not closed.

The speaker next adverted to the legal aspects of the case, but did not dwell at length upon that point.

He condemned the "legal" plans which men had proposed for the control of the traffic, and though he did not expressly take up the prohibition plan gave decided evidence by his feeling that law was powerless to put the liquor traffic, unless it was supported by an overwhelming public sentiment He rather favored the "crusaders" plan as it was the "persuasive" plan,—tried when all other plans had failed.

In coming to a consideration of the Crusade in its details he expressed the greatest reverence for womanly judgment in such matters, and especially admired the quick heroism and "pluck" of the women in Pittsburgh, who had made a record of bravery in the advancement of the cause that was unequaled elsewhere in the world. Having reverence for the judgment of the good women he did not desire to intrude his advice, but suggested that perhaps the best plan for working was that of crusading by neighborhoods, the work commencing first by men as well as women. The committees should consist of not more than three ladies or three gentlemen. The ladies to visit the saloons and by kind words and a prayer, followed by prayer, to withstand any rebuff, to plead with the wives of the liquor sellers, and follow that up with appeals to the liquor sellers at their homes, and if necessary, to the saloons. The work should not be to call at the house of the drunkard, and by showing a brother's interest in his welfare, to lead him to the right. The speaker felt so much confidence in this plan that he was ready to subscribe $10,000 to any charitable institution, when any case was brought to him, where this plan of calling on the drunkard and praying and pleading with him, did not affect at least a dozen trials accomplish his reformation.

The speaker closed upon this plan for some time, and in the course of his remarks branched off to give some of the sorrow of his own life, caused by intemperance. His father had occupied a position of wealth and influence, but the associations with wine-drinkers in the social and political circle, had drawn him into the vortex and he was ruined. That black background to the picture of his own life had made him a temperance man.

Mr. Lewis, after thus elaborating his ideas and giving the preference to the committee's plan of work, closed his hour's address with a beautiful illustration of the German nobleman who sacrificed his only son rather than his fort be taken—the application being that the christian workers in the cause should sacrifice all denominationalism and unite in the work with all their souls if they desired success.

At the conclusion of the address, by the speaker's request, the audience again joined in singing "Nearer my God to thee," after which Rev. Mr. Humphreys made the closing prayer, and Mr. Montgomery pronounced the benediction.

It was thought that Mr. Lewis could speak in the evening, but an engagement previously made prevented that arrangement.

STREETS.

The Business Before the Committee Last Night.

A meeting of the Street Committee was held last night in the Common Council chamber, Mr. S. P. Fulton in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Rafferty moved that the Street Commissioners of the different districts be instructed to discharge as many laborers and reduce their expenses as much as possible, and that the Commissioners of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts particulary be directed to retrench to such an extent that their pay rolls shall not exceed $250. He stated that the appropriation now amounts to only $38,000 and it is believed that that sum will be reduced twenty per cent as a result of the decision regarding the payment of tax on rural property.

Mr. Robinson said that in the Seventh district many improvements are needed, and he was opposed to cutting down expenses there.

After some further discussion on the part of Messrs. Wood and Liddell, Mr. Rafferty withdrew his motion, stating that some of the members appeared to be opposed to retrenchment, and that the committee could go on expending money until its appropriation is exhausted, when work will have to be stopped.

Mr. Liddell moved that the work on the bridge at Saw Mill run be prosecuted to completion, and that the Street Commissioners be instructed to discharge all their hands.

Mr. Dannells moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Street Commissioners with the object of devising means of retrenchment and yet continuing such work as may be positively necessary.

Mr. West offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Dannell's motion:

Resolved, That a committee of three in conjunction with the Chairman of this committee be and they are hereby appointed to see what amount of the Street appropriation is yet unexpended and divide the same as nearly equal, according to what has been heretofore expended among the different Street Commissioners, so that each will know about how much he will have to depend on for the balance of the year.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Elder the rules were suspended, in order to allow a number of interested parties to be heard in the matter of the proposed change of route of Grandview avenue, in the Thirty-second ward. Speeches were made by Hon. T. J. Bigham and Mr. C. A. Boucher, after which the matter was referred to a sub-committee of five in conjunction with the City Engineer and Board of Viewers to go on the ground and make an examination.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution directing the Mayor to file the bond of the city in the matter of the grading of Carson street, South Side. Passed.

A number of street assessments, which have already been published in the GAZETTE, were presented and approved.

Council business was taken up, and the Clerk presented an ordinance for the grading and paving of Passavant's alley from Clark street to Clark alley, and a remonstrance against the same. The ordinance was negatively recommended to Councils.

A petition for a change of grade on Forbes street, between Boyd and Chesnut streets, was presented, and also a remonstrance against any change. On motion of Mr. Darlington, the matter was laid on the table.

A communication from citizens of the South Side regarding the bad condition of Carson street, which the Birmingham Passenger Railway is required by law to keep in good condition, was referred to the sub-committee in connection with the City Solicitor.

A petition for the repaving of Webster street, from Seventh avenue to Fulton street, was referred to a sub-committee.

The contractors' pay-roll for September, amounting to $11,209 53, was approved.

A petition for and remonstrance against the grading and paving of Vickroy street, between Cooper and Stevenson streets, were read and several property holders were heard in the matter. The ent